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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

### EARLY HISTORY OF THE MARTH.

*The Patriarchal Age; or, the History and Religion of Mankind, from the Creation to the Death of Isaac.* By George Smith, F.S.A. &c. &c. 8vo. Pp. 616. London: Longmans.

MR. SMITH, well known to the learned world by his previous biblical and archaeological researches, has here adventured upon a wide and important field, over which doubt and darkness are spread so as to defy human intellect or ingenuity to make clear its forms and boundaries. Our author has, however, built up his theories on the Mosaic writings and inspired text of the Scriptures, and strengthened them by copious references to the records, traditions, and mythologies of the ancient Heathen world. He states "that his first and ruling idea was to arrive at the vera respecting the origin and early history of the human race. Two reasons induced him to make the Bible his text-book throughout the inquiry. First, he saw that, in reference to several important topics, no light could possibly be obtained, except through Divine revelation: this is the case with regard to the origin of mankind, the Divine purpose respecting the human race, and man's future destiny. On these subjects, if any information is attainable, it must be through explicit communication from the Author and Governor of the universe. Secondly, the source of inspiration is the only source of information which we know to be unalloyed by error and unadulterated by fiction. For these reasons, the scriptural account has been regarded as of paramount authority. But while it has been the primary object of the author to give a true account of this portion of history, it has been no less his design to make it as full and complete as possible; and, for this purpose, every profane historian of eminence, whose writings contain allusions, however brief, to the events connected with the earliest ages, has been consulted; the annals of every ancient nation have been examined; the cloudy regions of tradition, mythology, and fable have been explored. From all these sources, information has been obtained, which the author has endeavoured to concentrate into the smallest compass consistent with explicitness, and to reduce the whole into a homogeneous narrative, which may present a complete view of the history and religion of the age.

"The author likewise freely avows, that it has been, throughout, an integral part of his design to impart to the work a decidedly religious character. He has endeavoured not only to unite in the same investigation the history of every age with its religion, but to do this in a decidedly religious manner."

A sequel from the death of Isaac is promised. A "Preliminary Dissertation" treats of the chronology of the Patriarchal age, and relies on the Septuagint in preference to the Hebrew. It also discusses the most ancient learning and science in the world, and contends that they were much cultivated in the earliest ages. The following extract will explain the result:

"Admitting the importance and difficulty of the inquiry, we have endeavoured to trace up alphabetical characters, literature, and science to their origin.

"In this effort we have found that, with respect to letters, the histories of the Egyptians, (Enlarged 87.)

Babylonians, Phenicians, and Hebrews, carry up the use of alphabetical characters to the earliest possible period of their respective nations; that there is no solid reason for believing that hieroglyphics preceded the use of letters, but, on the contrary, grounds for concluding that an alphabet was in use before hieroglyphic characters; that the supposed barbarous condition of the first families of mankind is completely disproved both by sacred and profane history, and also by tradition; and that the most powerful arguments, and the authority of men eminent alike for literary attainments and a thorough knowledge of this particular question, unite in ascribing the existence of letters to the earliest ages of the world.

"We have referred to literature, and taken the Bible, the oldest literary composition extant. We find that it contains fragments composed in the earliest times; that the writings of Moses bear internal evidence of having such remains of an ancient literature, wrought up in his history; that Jewish tradition, in all ages, supports this notion; that the traditions of every ancient people include references to ancient or sacred books preserved by the great father during the Deluge; and we see that these traditions must have had their origin prior to the Dispersion. Thus we have the whole ancient world, sacred and profane, bearing concurrent testimony to the existence of literature in the first age.

"We have admitted the natural connexion between science and literature, and have directed our attention to the question of its existence in the earliest period of the world. The result has been, that the sacred history of the first generations of mankind, especially that of the Deluge and of the building of the ark, warrants the conclusion that science must have been cultivated even at this early age; that this opinion has been abundantly confirmed by the careful and profound researches of Bailly and others into the history of Oriental astronomy; that this sublime science was cultivated, and carried to a pitch of great refinement and perfection, even before the Flood; and that, about a century after that event, the remains of this science were collected and arranged, fragments of which have been preserved to modern times."

Having disposed of these grave and intricate questions, Mr. Smith begins at the beginning with the creation of the world and of man; and we copy some of his remarks on the geological-religious controversy.

"The great elementary truth propounded in the first chapter of Genesis is this,—that 'God created the heavens and the earth.' In studying this subject, therefore, we have to trace the footsteps and mark the handy-work of an almighty and infinite Being. It does not follow from this, that we are to close our eyes to the revelations of natural science, or to disregard the many geological facts which have been laboriously collected for our instruction; but the important truth referred to renders it incumbent upon us to bear constantly in mind, that the subject does not exhibit the continuous phenomena of a fully-formed world, but the operations of almighty power in creation.

"It is more than ever necessary to attend to this principle at the present time, when so many proficients in geological science parade their discoveries, and maintain that they clearly contradict the Mosaic account of creation. We are indeed fully assured, that in this assertion more

is stated than the circumstances warrant. We do not believe either that the well-ascertained facts of geology contradict the narrative of Moses, or that the scripture account impugns the validity of those facts. The true state of the case appears to be this,—that the theories which have been built on those facts have come into collision with the meaning which certain theologians and philologists have given to the language of Moses. He would be a bold man who should declare that the word of God is contradicted by the works of God. While, therefore, great care should be taken, lest we limit and restrict the meaning of scripture beyond what is reasonable and just, it is equally important that we do not rashly theorize on imperfect data. Above all, we should avoid excluding God from the very actions which, he has distinctly told us, he himself performed.

"Some geologists tell us, that the creation of the world in six days is incompatible with the facts which the surface of our globe everywhere presents to our view. We will no further allude to those who, boldly laying aside all scruple, sacrifice the verity of scripture to the teaching of rocks; but we will refer for a moment to attempts which are made to reconcile this discordancy. Those days, we are told, could not be ordinary days, but must be taken to mean very long periods of time; and scripture has been frequently quoted in favour of this mode of interpretation: 'One day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day.' (2 Peter iii. 8.) The inference intended is, that therefore what is said to have been done in one day might have occupied a thousand years. We think this text has a very pertinent application to the subject; but in our judgment its meaning is the opposite of that which the inference just mentioned would put upon the language. What was the object of the apostle? Simply this: He had alluded to the prediction of the end of the world, and a final judgment, and to the fact that, as men saw no 'signs of the Lord's coming,' they had begun to doubt the truth of these statements; and the apostle, to remove their doubts, and to sustain the authority of holy writ, says, 'One day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day,' evidently intending to teach, that, although the things spoken of might be sufficient, in the estimation of man, to occupy a thousand years, the Lord could accomplish all in one day. Apply this to the subject before us. Does it teach that the day in which the Lord worked must have been a thousand years long, for him to have effected his purpose? Is not this opposed to the apostle's scope and intention, and therefore a flagrant perversion of his meaning? And does not this text, therefore, in its true intent and legitimate application, teach, that although, in the judgment of man, the works of creation might require a thousand years for their accomplishment, yet, as it was the Lord's work, one day with him is as a thousand years, and therefore sufficient for the accomplishment of his great designs?"

The author goes through the Mosaic days and rests at the Sabbath; but it is out of our power to do more than refer to his disquisitions, his various readings of disputed texts, and his parallel illustrations from profane authorities to bring them into agreement with his opinions, which he thus sums up:

"We have thus given extracts from the records of history with regard to this subject, as ample as our limits will allow; and we now call special attention to the result. It will, in the first place, be observed, that, varied as the several accounts are, there are points of resemblance common to nearly all of them. The primitive chaos is alike recognised by Sanchoniatho, Berosus, the Edda, and Hesiod. The order of creation, as exhibited in the scriptures, is almost literally copied by Virgil, Hesiod, Sanchoniatho, the Zendavesta, and the Hindus. The special prominence given to the creation of man in the Mosaic narrative, is echoed by the Chaldean, the Hindu, and the Roman. These and many other points of coincidence, which will be apparent to every reader, cannot be ascribed to chance. There must be some reasonable cause—what is it? Those who have felt disposed to disparage the holy scriptures, have laboured to point out the probability that their contents were borrowed from earlier Heathen records. It will appear from the most cursory view of the subject, that this is impossible. Not to dwell on the well-established fact that none of the records which have come down to us are as ancient as the Bible, it will be seen at once, that, while the narrative of Moses is a clear, simple, common-sense statement, every other is adulterated to a very large extent with fiction and fable. In such circumstances, nothing can be more absurd than to refer the origin of the intelligible, consecutive, historical account, to information furnished by the fabulous and poetic. Yet this is a fair specimen of the boasted reason of those who deny the authority of the Bible. It must be admitted by all who seek after truth, that there is a much more rational and obvious way of accounting for these remarkable points of agreement. On the presumption that the scriptural account is correct, it is clear that the sons of Noah must have known the history of creation, and transmitted it to their descendants; and therefore, while the narrative of Moses, dictated by divine revelation, gives the simple truth, the other accounts, while preserving the principal elements of primitive history, are severally found, according to the common law of all traditional information, corrupted and disfigured, in agreement with the taste and character of the people among whom they exist."

Having so far exemplified the author, we will now simply state that he in like manner treats of the creation and the fall of man, traces the first generations of the descendants of Adam to Noah, describes the deluge, and brings his history down to the dispersion, through the families of Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Whither they spread, and how they colonized, are points laboriously investigated, and the annexed quotation will show the conclusions in regard to the race in which Europeans are most interested.

"The allocation of the children of Japheth is now to be ascertained. There can be no doubt that they spread themselves over the entire northern regions of Asia, and the whole of Europe, and perhaps, by the easy passage across Behring's Straits, through America also. Of this tribe we have,—

1. "Gomer.—This patriarch appears to have been the father of those who were originally called Gomerians; and who, with a slight variation, retained their primeval title, as Comarians, Cimbarians, Cimbri, Cymry, Cumbri, Cambri, and Umbri; but who, in lapse of years, bore the superadded name of Celts, Gauls, Galatæ, and Gaels. These, spreading themselves from the regions north of Armenia and Bactriana, where we find some remains of them so late as the time of Ezekiel, extended themselves over nearly the whole of the continent of Europe, and first planted the two great isles of Britain and Ireland.

2. "Magog, Tubal, and Mesech had their residence far north of India. This fact is expressly

taught by Ezekiel. (Chap. xxxviii. 2, 15.) And there, accordingly, we may still trace them, as the ancestors of the great Slavonic or Sarmatian house, and of the scarcely less extensive Tartar family. The name of Magog still exists in the national appellations of Mogli, and Monguls, and Mongolians; while those of Tubal and Mesech are preserved in Tobolski, and Moschici, and Moscow, and Muscovite.

3. "Madai was the parent of the Medes. Whenever the sacred writers speak of this people, they designate them by the same appellation that Moses gives to the son of Japheth.

4. "From 'Javan were descended the aboriginal Javanites, or Iacones, or Yavanas; by which names the inhabitants of Greece have invariably been called by the Oriental nations, and sometimes even by themselves. With respect to the sons of Javan, we seem to recognise Elishah in Elis, Tarshish in Tartessus or Tarsus, Kittim in the Macedonian Cittum, and Dodanim in Dodona."

5. "Tiras appears to have been the progenitor of the original Thracians. Their kings not unfrequently bore the name of Tereus."

Job,\* Serug, Nahor, Terah, Abraham, Ishmael and Isaac are passed in review; and the latter chapters are devoted to Chaldean, Chinese, Egyptian, Persian, Phœnician, and other primitive histories. To all this important discussion we can only refer, and repeat the meed of our sincere approbation of the pains with which the author has investigated so many difficult questions of the deepest interest to mankind.

#### THE RIVER AMAZON.

*Voyage up the River Amazon, including a Residence at Pará.* By W. H. Edwards. Murray's Home and Colonial Library, No. XLVIII.

A VISIT to Northern Brazil, and a voyage a considerable way up the vast river Amazon, Marañon, or Orellana, whose flow is estimated at nearly 5,000 miles, and many of whose hundreds of tributaries are mighty rivers, are jauntily described in this volume, by Mr. Edwards, an American writer, who, with his brother, performed the journey by land and water. As yet, the greater part of the country is under the unreclaimed dominion of nature, covered by immense forests, and filled by beasts, birds, reptiles, and insects almost beyond conception. Three centuries and a half have seen it dotted here and there with European colonists, and an empire has been founded on a portion of its territory; but when the world has grown older, we can imagine this stupendous system of inland navigation the seat of immeasurable commerce, and millions of population. From Lake Ilauricocha, its source, within sixty miles of the Pacific Ocean, to its mouth on the Atlantic, a hundred and eighty miles in breadth, with its tidal influence of four hundred miles, and its depth navigable for large vessels to the extent of two thousand, with its multitude of islands and its fertile shores, the Amazon is, indeed, the centre of a geographical power the future development of which is almost beyond the human imagination to fancy. With the Rio Negro, Napo, Putumayo, Yapura, Madeira, Topajós, Yavari, Yotán, Yurusá, Xingú, and many other tributaries, some of them 1,500 or 1,800 miles long, the water inter-communication offered through this region of the earth cannot be less than forty or fifty thousand miles; and if we pause a moment to think of such a condition of things, we may truly be lost in wonder at what the Amazon will one day become. As it is at present, we have here some entertaining sketches,—not like Humboldt, nor Spix, nor Van Martius, it must be said, for any kind of information;

\* Mr. Smith does not appear to have met with Dr. Gray, the late Bishop of Bristol's "Inquiry into the History of Job."—Ed. L. G.

but glimpses of scenery, natural history and adventure, leaving science to be sought out of specimens collected, or catching as much of its general intelligence as we are able from the descriptive and indefinite accounts before us.

Of these we shall borrow a few which we deem most likely to interest our readers, and afford an adequate idea of Mr. Edwards' lucubrations. By way of preface we are told:

"The country of the Amazon is the garden of the world, possessing every requisite for a vast population and an extended commerce. It is, also, one of the healthiest of regions; and thousands who annually die of diseases incident to the climates of the North might here find health and long life."

But we plunge at once in *medias res*, where "Mr. Bradley, an Irishman, who trades upon the upper Amazon, arrived at Mr. Norris's, bringing many singular birds and curiosities of various kinds. One of the former was a young harpy eagle, a most ferocious-looking character, with a harpy's crest and a beak and talons in correspondence. He was turned loose into the garden, and before long gave us a sample of his powers. With erected crest and flashing eyes, uttering a frightful shriek, he pounced upon a young ibis, and quicker than thought had torn his reeking liver from his body. The whole animal world below there was wild with fear. The monkeys scudded to a hiding-place, and parrots, herons, ibises, and mutans, with all the hen tribe that could muster the requisite feathers, sprang helter-skelter over the fences, some of them never to be reclaimed."

"A less formidable venture was a white monkey, pretty nearly equal, in his master's estimation, to most children and some adults. Nick had not been with us long before he was upon the top of the house, and refused all solicitations to come down. It was of no use to pursue him. Moving slowly off, as though he appreciated the joke, he would at last perch upon some inaccessible point, and to the moving entreaties of his master would reply by the applied thumb to nose, and the monkey jabber of 'No, you don't.' At other times, when there there was no danger of sudden surprises, he amused his leisure by running over all the roofs in the block, raising the tiles, and peering down into the chambers, to the general dismay. At length, as fair means would not do, foul must; and Nick received a discharge from a gun loaded with corn. But somewhere upon the roof he obtained a rag of cloth, and, holding it before him, he would peep over the top ready to dodge the flash. It would not do; we gave Nick up as lost; but of his own accord he at last descended, and submitted to duance."

The party go shooting into the woods, and we read:

"We soon discovered the palms upon which the parrots were feeding, and in a short time the boy who accompanied us was loaded with as many of these birds as he could carry. The large parrots, as they fly slowly along, have a very conjugal appearance; always moving in pairs, side by side, and each all discoursing with a noisy volubility that must destroy the effect of what they have to say. When one from a pair is brought down, it is amusing to see the survivor continue chattering on, without missing a word or altering his course; altogether exhibiting a cool self-possession most anti-conjugal. Returning to the house, we busied ourselves in preserving such specimens as we wanted, the Senhor looking on with great interest, and relating anecdotes and histories of different animals and birds thereabout, and which in his solitude he had both time and inclination for observing. In the morning we were out again, and, indeed, were thus occupied every morning for a week, constantly obtaining something new and curious, besides keeping the

table well supplied with game. It seems as if heterodox to eat parrot as monkey, yet fricassee parrot might rank favourably with most kinds of wild game.

"One of the birds which they procured for us was the much-desired sun-bird. It was small, and exquisitely marked, 'its plumage being shaded in bands and lines with brown, fawn-colour, red, gray, and black, recalling to our minds the most beautiful of the nocturnal Lepidoptera.' We frequently saw this bird domesticated in other parts of the province, and in this state it becomes exceedingly familiar, living entirely on flies and other insects. Another species as curious as the last, though not for its beauty, was the boatbill (*Cancroma cochlearia*). It is of the heron kind, but, unlike its congeners, each mandible is shaped like a half-keeled boat, short and broad. From the head long plumes extend far down the back. One would think that nature delighted to give the most fantastic shapes to her handiwork in these climes. Besides these dwellers of the water,

herons of various sorts, snowy white, blue, et alii in profusion, the woods afforded us most of the species we had observed elsewhere, and many others entirely new. Here, a singular family was the *Tinamus*, gallinaceous birds, resembling pheasants in their habits, but shaped more like rails than any other bird, having long, slender necks, and scarcely any tails. They are universally known by the name of *Inambu*, and different species of the family are found throughout northern Brazil. The eggs of these birds are of the deepest green, and are superior to those of domestic fowls in taste. Here also were large, reddish-brown cuckoos, moving stealthily about the low trees, uttering at intervals the note which so generally characterizes the family, and searching for caterpillars, and it may be, the eggs of the little and defenceless birds. The common species is the *Cuculus cayanus*, rather larger than our yellow-billed cuckoo, but of inferior beauty. Another species much resembling this in colour, but of half the size, is often seen, and with far greater familiarity than the *cayanus*, comes into the orange and caya trees, about the houses, in search of worms' nests.

"Upon the campo were flocks of red-breasted orioles (*Icterus militaris*), of a deep-brown colour, except upon the breast and throat, which glow with a rich red. These birds have rather the habits of starlings than orioles, being usually seen upon the ground, or upon the low bushes which here and there diversify the campo.

"Here was also a large variety of lapwing, called *Terratera*, from its loud and constantly repeated note.

"By the brooks which crossed the paths through the trees, numbers of pretty doves of all sizes were congregated, now proudly strutting with outspread tails and drooping wings, now chasing each other about the sandy margin, and now, with ruffled feathers, bathing themselves in the limpid water, and tossing the cooling drops over their shoulders.

"Among the low shrubs and about the coco-trees near the house were many small species of birds, none prettier than the tinguings (*Tanagra violacea*, and *T. chlorotica*), two species of small tanagers, with steel-blue backs and yellow breasts, frequently seen in cages in Pará. There was one other cage-bird we sometimes met, called the rosignol, or nightingale, neither more nor less than a yellow-shouldered black oriole. It sings well, but scarcely deserves its honoured name.

"Besides the birds, we had a constant supply of monkeys and other animals for the table. Our pilot laboured zealously to reinstate himself in our good graces, and brought in various articles which he thought would assist him in effecting his purpose. One of his captures was a live iguana, called, in Brazil, a chameleon, a

lizard of four feet length. He had shaken the beast from a tree, upon the leaves of which it was feeding, and seizing it by the neck and the small of the back, made it his prize. This fellow was of a greenish colour, and spotted. Upon his back were spines, which he could erect at pleasure. Upon the ground the iguanas move slowly, and their tail is then a powerful defensive weapon against their enemies, capable of inflicting a terrible lash, as this specimen showed us after its arrival in the city. They are much esteemed as food, and their eggs are sought after with avidity for the same purpose. Although their food consists mostly of leaves and fruits, yet they rob the nests of birds as do other lizards."

Here is a curious superstition:

"The Indians all believe that if they shoot at a squirrel the gun is crooked ever after. Such superstitions are common with respect to other animals, and, as they are harmless, deserve to be encouraged."

We may add:

"The civilized Indians rarely use their ancient weapons, except in taking fish. Cheap German guns are abundant throughout the country, and it is wonderful that accidents do not frequently occur with their use. Unless a gun recoils smartly, an Indian thinks it is worth nothing to shoot with; and we knew of an instance where a gun was taken to the smith's and bored in the breech to produce this desirable effect."

But we resume our river sketches:

"The woods in the vicinity of Barra were a delightful resort to us, and more attractive than we had seen upon the Amazon. The land was not one dead level, swampy, or intersected by impassable igaripés; but there were gentle hills and tiny brooks of clearest water, and here, when weary of rambling, we could recline ourselves in the delicious shade, unmolested by carapanás, or the scarcely less vexatious wood-flies. The ground was often covered by evergreens of different varieties and exquisite forms, and many species of ferns were growing in the valleys. There were no sepaws or other climbing obstructions to our free passage, but a thousand lesser vines draped the low tree-tops with myriads of flowers, new and attractive. Everywhere were paths, some made by the inhabitants in their frequent rambles, others by wild animals that come to the water; and along these we could pass quietly to the feeding-trees of beautiful birds.

"Here were wont to haunt many varieties of trogons unknown to us; and at any hour their plaintive tones could be heard from the lofty limb upon which they sat concealed.

"Cuckoos of several species, their plumage glancing red in the light, flitted noiselessly through the branches, busied in searching for the worms, which were their favourite food.

"Purple jays (*Garrulus cayanus*), in large flocks like their blue cousins of North America, would alight on some fruit-tree chattering and gesticulating; but shy—ready to start at the breaking of a twig.

"Motmots and chatters were abundant as at Pará; the latter in great variety, and still most gaudy of all.

"Goatsuckers, in plumage more exquisitely blended than any of the species we had ever seen, would start from some shade where they had been dozing the day hours, and, flying a little distance, were an easy prey.

"Minikins were in great variety and in every bush; tanagers whistled, and warblers faintly lisped their notes in the trees.

"Fly-catchers in endless variety were moving nimbly over the branches, or sallying out from their sentry stations upon their passing prey.

"Pigeons, some of varieties common at Pará, others new to us, were cooing in the thicket, or flying affrighted off.

"Tinami of all sizes were feeding along the path, or sporting in parties of half a dozen among the dry leaves.

"Curassows moved on with stately step like our wild turkey, picking here and there some delicate morsel, and uttering a loud peeping note; or ran with outstretched neck and rapid strides, as they detected approaching danger.

"Guans were stripping the fruits from the low trees in parties of two and three, and constantly repeating a loud harsh note that proved their betrayal.

"Of all these birds the most beautiful after the chatters were the trogons. There were half a dozen varieties, differing in size—from the *T. viridis*, a small species whose body was scarcely larger than many of our sparrows, to the *curuqua grande*, *Calurus auriceps* (Gould), twice the size of a jay. All have long spreading tails, and their dense plumage makes them appear of greater size than the reality. They are solitary birds, and early in the morning, or late in the afternoon, may be observed sitting, singly or in pairs, some species upon the tallest trees, and others but a few feet above the ground, with tails outspread and drooping, watching for passing insects. Their appetites appeased, they spend the remainder of the day in the shade, uttering at intervals a mournful note, well imitated by their common name, *curuqua*. This would serve to betray them to the hunter; but they are great ventriloquists, and it is often impossible to discover them, although they are directly above one's head. The species vary in colouring as in size, but the backs of all are of a lustrous green or blue, and bellies of red, or pink, or yellow. The *curuqua grande* is occasionally seen at Barra; but, frequenting the tallest forest, it is exceedingly difficult to be obtained. We offered a high price for a specimen, and employed half the garrison for this single bird without success. They reported that they every day saw them, and frequently shot at them; but that they never would come down.

"Their feathers were so loose, that, in falling when shot, they almost invariably lost many; and this, together with the tenderness of their skins, made them the most difficult of birds to preserve.

"Of curassows, or mutuns, we never shot but one variety, the crested, of which we had found the nests near Serpa. But other species were common about the forests, and these, with others still brought from the upper country, were frequently seen domesticated. They are all familiar birds, and readily allow themselves to be caressed. At night they often come into the house to roost, seeming to like the company of the parrots and other birds. They might easily be bred when thus domesticated, but the facility with which their nests are found renders this no object at Barra. They feed upon seeds and fruits, and are considered superior, for the table, to any game of the country. The parraqua guan (*Phasianus parraqua*), was common but not domesticated. It resembled the mutuns in habits, but in form had a larger neck and tail in proportion. A specimen which we shot exhibited a very curious formation of the wind-pipe, that organ passing beneath the skin, upon the outside of the body, to the extremity of the breast-bone, where it was attached by a ligament. Then re-curving it passed back, and entered the body as in other birds. Probably the loud trumpet-note of this bird is owing to this formation.

"Of parrots and toucans there were many new varieties, besides some of those common at Pará. One species of paroquet was scarcely larger than a canary-bird."

So much for actual observation, and now for a little more, but mixed up with report:

"The old Spaniard told us that much of the country upon the Napo was still wild, and that,

in repeated instances, the Indians there brought him beautiful birds for sale which they had shot with poisoned arrows. Two hundred years ago Acuña described the Tucuna tribe as remarkable for their similar habit.

"The whole region north of the Amazon is watered by numberless rivers, very many of which are still unexplored. It is a sort of bug-bear country, where cannibal Indians and ferocious animals abound to the destruction of travellers. This portion of Brazil has always been, fancy's peculiar domain, and even now all kinds of little El Dorados lie scattered far, far through the forest, where the gold and the diamonds are guarded by three horrible Cerberi. Upon the river-banks are Indians, watching the unwary stranger with bended bow and poisoned arrow upon the string. Some tribes, most provident, keep large pens akin to sheepfolds, where the late enthusiastic traveller awaits his doom as in the cave of Polyphemus. As if these obstructions were not enough, huge non-descript animals add their terrors, and the tormented sufferer makes costly vows that if ever he escapes he will not again venture into such an infernal country, even were the ground plated with gold and the dew-drops priceless diamonds. Some naturalist Frenchman or unbelieving German, long before the memory of the present generation, ventured upon some inviting stream, and you hear of his undoubted fate as though your informant had seen the catastrophe. In instances related to us, no one seemed to allow that one might die in the course of nature while upon an exploring expedition, or that he might have had the good fortune to have succeeded, and to have penetrated to the other side.

"We heard one day that a peixe boi, or cow-fish, had just arrived in a montaria, and was lying upon the beach. Hurrying down, we were just in time to see the animal before he was cut up. He was about ten feet in length, and, as he lay upon his back, between two and three feet in height, presenting a conformation of body much like that of a 'fine old English gentleman' whose two legs were developed into a broad flat tail. His back was covered sparsely with hairs, and his large muzzle was armed with short stiff bristles. His smooth belly was bluish-black in colour, and much scarred by the bite of some inimical fish. There was nothing corresponding to legs; but a pair of flappers, as of a turtle, answered his purposes of locomotion. Both eyes and ears were very small, but the nostrils were each an inch in diameter. The skin was one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and covered a deep coating of blubber, the extracted oil of which is used as butter in cooking. Under the blubber was the meat, something between beef and pork in taste. These curious animals are in great numbers upon the Solimoes, and are to the people what pericu is below, being, like that fish, cut into slabs and salted. This form is, however, very offensive to a stranger, and no Indian will eat dried peixe boi if he can get anything else. These animals do not venture upon land, but subsist upon the grass that lines the shores. When thus feeding they are lanced by the Indians, who know their places of resort and watch their appearance. Although from their bulk several men might be puzzled to lift a cow-fish from the water when dead, yet one Indian will stow the largest in his montaria without assistance. The boat is sunk under the body, and, rising, the difficult feat is accomplished.

"Not unfrequently a peixe boi is taken eighteen feet in length. Their thick skins formerly served the Indians for shields, and their jaw-bones as hammers.

"We would gladly have bought this entire animal for the purpose of preserving his skeleton and skin. But as meat was in request that day, we were obliged to be content with the

head, which we bore off in triumph and cleansed of its muscle. This skull is now in the collection of Dr. Morton, and we learn from him that the peixe boi of the Amazon is a distinct species from the manatus sometimes seen in the districts adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico.

"Through the kindness of Senhor Henriquez we obtained a great variety of Indian articles. The bows and lances are of some dark wood, and handsomely formed and finished. The former are about seven feet in length and deeply grooved upon the outer side. The bowstring is of hammock-grass. The lances are ten feet long, ornamented with carvings at the upper extremities and terminated by tassels of macaw's feathers. The arrows are in light sheaves, six to each, and are formed of cane, the points being of the hardest wood and poisoned. These are used in war and hunting, and differed from the arrows used in taking fish, in that the points of the latter are of strips of bamboo or bone. Those for wild hogs again are still different, being terminated by a broad strip of bamboo fashioned in the shape of a pen. This form inflicts a more effectual wound. In the same way, the javelins are pointed, the stems being of hard wood and much ornamented with feather work."

We see how powerful the Pen is, even in Brazil; and can we be surprised at its poisonous efficacy among ourselves, when we consider our superior intelligence and ingenuity over these poor benighted Indians?

(To be concluded in next No.)

#### THE GREEK INSCRIPTIONS OF ASIA MINOR.

*Fasciculus Inscriptionum Græcarum, quas apud sedes apocalypticas chartis mandatas, et nunc denuo instauratas, præfationibusque et notis instructas, edidit Jacobus Kennedy Bailie, S.T.P., &c. 4to. pp. 218. 1842.*

*Fasciculus Inscriptionum Græcarum, potissimum quas apud sedes celeberrimas Asiaticas chartis mandatas et nunc denuo instauratas, edidit Jacobus Kennedy Bailie, S.T.P., &c. 4to. pp. 445. Dublini, apud Hodges et Smith, 1846. Londini, apud J. G. F. et J. Rivington.*

THESE collections of Græco-Asiatic inscriptions, made by Dr. J. K. Bailie, and published at an interval of four years, constitute a work of high importance, and which appears to have, hitherto, obtained neither the attention nor the reputation to which it is entitled by its merits. The great number of inscriptions which have been discovered very recently in Asia Minor, and their high importance as indices in comparative geography, as conducing to a correct knowledge of antiquity, and as the most faithful monuments of history, demanded that they should be consigned to some comprehensive work that would do justice to their various claims; and it is highly gratifying to find that Dr. Bailie has shewn himself a worthy follower, in this respect, of Bockh and Eckhel. The *Fasciculi Inscriptionum Græcarum*, are indeed got up in a manner which must be highly satisfactory to the scholar and to the dilettante. The standard and classical importance of the learned editor's labours, appears to have been duly appreciated by the publisher, and inscriptions derived from many sources, scattered through a variety of publications, and the originals of which are exposed to daily destruction by the rude and unlettered barbarians of the East, are here recorded with a magnitude of page and a correct and beautiful typography, which are at once appropriate and creditable to all parties concerned in their production.

This great collection also, not inappropriately opens with the consideration of the inscriptions of Ephesus, *πολις ἱωνίας ἐπιφανέστατη*, "The most illustrious city of Ionia," as Stephanus calls it. The various origins attributed by tradition and legend to a city so holy both in

ancient and Christian times, are familiar to scholars. A coin is figured in Eckhel, in which, besides Apollo and Diana and the river Cenchrius, the Amazons, who are recorded to have been the founders of the city, are also seen, associated with the emblems of Smyrna and Ephesus. If the inscriptions hitherto discovered at the latter city do not throw light upon so obscure a subject as its legendary origin, many possess a very high antiquarian value. In a religious decree of considerable length we find, for example, the word *ΠΙΤΑ*, representing the Egyptian *Πιθα*, and expressing the month called by the Macedonian Greeks, Artemesius.

In a conventional decree which follows, we find the word *πανήγυρις*, expressive of a festival or joyful general assembly, as in Ezek. 46, ii. and Hos. 2, ii.; and the beautiful propriety with which the same word is applied in the only passage in the N. T. in which it occurs (Heb. xii. 23) is remarked by Parkhurst in his Lexicon to the N. T., after Doddridge; also in a characteristic epigram,

Τὴν πανήγυριν καὶ τὰ τέλεια  
καὶ ἐκχειρίας εἰς ὅλον τὸν  
ἔκωντον τῆς θεοῦ μηνῆ  
Τυχοντα.

inscribed to one *φανίου*, the premoner wanting. (Dr. Bailie suggests Afranius.) The name of Fannus, Fenius, or Faenius (whence our Fanny?) is familiar in antiquity. It was the name of a prefect in Nero's time (*Tacit. Annal.* xiii. 22, etc.) and another is noticed by Josephus. (*Antiq.* xiii. 9, 2.)

From Philadelphia we have inscriptions in honour of the consul Flavius Archelaus Claudianus, and others of much interest. A number of interesting inscriptions; some sepulchral, others honorary, and some commemorative of triumphs in public games, have been obtained from Thyatira, which, according to Strabo, was a Macedonian colony. It appears also to have been the name of a district, for an inscription is also recorded by Dr. Bailie as having been found at Kara Osman Oghlu's, in Yaya Koi, between Pergamus and Magnesia, described as Thyatirens and not Thyatiris.

From Pergamus itself we have an important inscription in honour of Trajan Hadrian, in which the epithet *ἵωνον* is found. *En scrupulum historicum!* exclaims Dr. Bailie. Also sepulchral monuments to the geometrician, Isidotus, and the architect, Nicodemus, whose names, unknown to fame, are thus handed down to posterity.

Between Pergamus and Thyatira, fragments of antiquity are met with at a spot designated by the Turks as Kirk-Agadj, or the 'forty trees,' and which, from a monument inscribed by the senate and people of Stratonicea in honour of one Diodorus, (*Philonemoris?* inquires Dr. Bailie) appears to have been the site of a Macedonian colony, at first designated as Stratonicea, after the wife of Antiochus Soter, and afterwards Hadrianopolis, after its embellisher. The inscription commences as follows:—

ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δή-  
μος ἀδριανοπολιτῶν  
στρατονικῶν ἐνδύονον—

The city is familiar to antiquity. Strabo, Polybius, Pliny, and Stephanus notice it. Dr. Bailie has overlooked that it was from this spot that the Consul Manlius called in Thessalian auxiliaries to proceed against Alabanda.

It is also a matter of some interest that there were two fanes, one sacred to Jupiter Chrysæus, *τὸν χρυσαῖον Διός*, the other to Heate, the goddess of enchantments and magic; in the same vicinity, and so celebrated was this *Fanum Heate* that the school-boy will find it mentioned even in his *Lempriere*.

It appears to us not improbable that the allusion made in the monument of Hadrian, inscribed at Pergamus, by the citizens Dionysius,

Malehionus, etc., to the demarch of the Antiochians of Chrysorrhoea, *ὁ δὲ ἀντιοχεῶν τῶν ἐν τῷ χρυσορροῶντι ποταμῷ* refers to the Macedonians of the Stratonicean Jupiter Chrysaoreus, and not, as Dr. Baillie supposes, after discussing all the Antiochs, the Antioch of Commagena, that of Taurus, that of Mygdonia, of Pisidia, etc., to the Antioch of Syria.

It would appear from Tacitus (*Annal.* iii. 62), that Stratonicea was an asylum in virtue of the fame of its temple of Jupiter, and Pausanias (*in v. xxi. 5*) designates it as the city and district of Chrysaorides, and Stephanus also calls it that of Hecatesia. If thus designated from its fumes, the natural expression would have been Antioch of Chrysaoreus or Hecate. If further evidence was necessary we have it in Spartan, who says (p. 9, C. in edit. Salmas) "*Hadr. xix. ἀπὸ Νεαπόλεως* demarchus . . . *ἦν*."

Now, where was this Neapolis? The name is a most common one. There was a Neapolis in Egypt, in Babylonia, in Pisidia, Samaria, and many other countries. But there were also one or more of the same name in Caria. Pomponius Mela (*lib. i. cap. 16*) has a site of that name, which, with Myndus and Caryanda, he places on the Jastium Sinus. But, according to Ptolemy, there was also a Neapolis not far removed from the Mæander, and a little above Orthosia. This Orthosia, afterwards a Byzantine episcopacy, is familiar to us from the marches of the consul Manlius, and the ecclesiastical notices of the lower empire record Neapolis as being near the river Mæander, and adjoined to Orthosia.

Thus we have an inscription to Hadrian demarch (military or civil it sayeth not) of the Antiochians of Chrysorrhoea, and an historical memorandum of Hadrian, demarch of Neapolis. Geographically connected with the first inscription we have a positive Neapolis; and we have, also, a Macedonian or Antiochian city, sacred to Jupiter Chrysaoreus, and which was itself, as shown from Pausanias designated as Chrysaorides. Dr. Baillie ought really to be indebted to us for clearing up so nice a point.

While upon the subject of Hadrianopolis of Caria, we may turn for a moment to its more renowned namesake in Bithynia. Not very far from the present city of Boli, and in the same beautiful and wooded valley, about nine miles to the eastward, is a tree-embosomed guard-house and khan, where there exist no ruins of any extent, but several inscribed monuments. Two of these inscriptions have been edited by Bockh from the traveller Sestini; one is in honour of Hadrian, the other is a decree of the senate and people of Hadrianopolis. We are not, however, quite satisfied, as Dr. Baillie appears to be, from the inscriptions, that this spot (*Eski-hisar*) was the actual site of Hadrianopolis. The stones may have been removed from the great mound and more extensive ruins of Boli, which preserves its terminal Greek name, or it may have been a fane or temple, as is most likely the case, associated with Hadrianopolis. The inscription to Hadrian, which records "*Ἰατρία πατρίδος, φιλῆς ἡ Ἀπολλωνίης ἀνίστηναι*," that it was erected by the tribe of Apollo to the father of his country, is illustrative of this view of the subject.

Here a remarkable inscription from Kutayah, (ancient *Cotayon*) records the name of Nanus, which is noticed in *Walpole's Itinerary*, p. 557, and which was also met with by Sir C. Fellows in Teos. Dr. Baillie thinks that it may have some relation to the Phrygian Nana, noticed in the *Myth, or Fabulous History of Atys*, by Arnobius (*Adv. Gent.* 1. 24., v. 159).

But it is obvious that once engaged in interesting inquiries of this kind, we should be carried into critical investigations that would require columns to be converted into volumes. There is not an inscription in Dr. Baillie's volumes that

does not contain something illustrative of history, biography, or geography, or of religious and mythical legends, local traditions, or domestic manners and traits. Halicarnassus, so endeared to us as the city of the father of history; Tralles, with its temple and statue consecrated by Cesar to victory; Corycus, with its mysterious cave and groves; Perpeiopolis, the private prison; Teos, καλὴ Τήνη ἀποικία, "the beautiful colony of the Teii," as sung by Anacreon; Philadelphia, familiar to all Christendom; and a host of less important places, have all contributed their monuments to these valuable pages. And we shall still hope to see a third volume, in which the discoveries in Lycia, of Le Bas (see *Lit. Gaz.*) and other important travellers, may find their appropriate place.

#### ANCIENT BRITISH REMAINS.

*The Existing Remains of the Ancient Britons, between Lincoln and Sleaford, &c.* By the Rev. G. Oliver, D.D. Pp 57. London, R. Spencer; Uppingham, C. A. Oliver.

THE worthy Vicar of Scopwick, a learned illustrator of the most ancient history and mysteries of Freemasonry, and also very favourably known to Archaeological circles by his *Account of the Religious Houses on the River Witham*, has in this small volume given us his promised and welcome researches into the relics of the Ancient Britons still to be traced within a small district of the same county, whose riches and capabilities caused it to be thickly settled in the earliest recorded times of British, Roman, and Saxon rule. The advances recently made in the study and discovery of Celtic antiquities, enable us to follow more closely and accurately, the course of civilization from barbarian to enlightened periods; and though we are not inclined to rely so much on the Welsh Triads as our author is, we find quite enough in his facts and reasoning to interest us deeply, even where he does not convince. But, with the doubts we have expressed upon our mind, we will pass over the peopling of England by the tribe of Hord Gaeli, or by the Cymri under Prydain the son of Aedd the Great; and hardly do more than touch upon the Druid religious rites, sacrifices, and monuments. The part of the country of which Dr. Oliver treats, exhibits many remains of their priestly doings; and artificial mounds, tumuli, hills, and beacon stations testify to their predominating power and the manner in which it was upheld and exercised.

"Many of these hills (says Dr. Oliver) were used for beacons, and the telegraphic system was carried to considerable perfection in this district. Intelligence was conveyed by means of a fire by night and a smoke by day; and on urgent occasions by the simple expedient of shouting to each other from the summit of these beacon hills, which were frequently dedicated to Teut, whom the Romans called Mercury. And many of them are called Teut hills to this day.\* Cesar noticed this practice and has recorded it in his fifth book of the Gaulish wars. He tells us the system was carried to such perfection, that on urgent occasions, the people might be raised in twelve hours through a tract of country 160 miles in extent. And his assertion is amply borne out by the appearances in the country south of Lincoln; for a line of beacons extended along the heath; another occupied the ancient road from Lincoln to Sleaford by the towns; and a third pervaded the high land that skirts the fens by Walcot, Timberland, &c.,† which at that period was flanked with

a deep and impervious wood, where their sacred and mysterious orgies were periodically celebrated.

"In addition to these beacons, detached tumuli are distributed through the whole of the district. At Kyme, on the east side of Cardyke, is a tumulus of large dimensions, from which were taken in 1820 some British spear-heads;\* and the prospect from its summit is very extensive. At Anwick were several; as also at Aswardby and Asgarby; at Burton, Catley, Kirkby Green, Haydor, Heckington, Scredington, Silk Willoughby,† Quarlington,‡ Walcot, Linwood; and they exist in some other places, where the appearances are so remarkable as to merit particular examination.

"On the high ridge of the heath, as I have already observed, is a series of lofty conical mounds, though much reduced in altitude by the plough, at the distance of about half a mile from each other, which retain the name of beacon hills; all composed of a fictitious soil; and extending along the whole line of heath. One of these hills on Blankney heath is a cairn or tumulus of stone; another on Scopwick heath is called Butter hill,‡ and is composed of a light sand heaped on a surface of limestone. From this eminence the prospect would extend over an ancient camp in Blankney parish, called Castle Banks, to Lincoln, before the heath was planted. It commands the whole line of beacons from that city to Sleaford by Metheringham and Blankney; and through an avenue in the hills towards the north-east, the wolds between Spilsby and Louth are distinctly visible. From another mound on the same heath the view extends to Wragby. There is a remarkable barrow on the heath within the precincts of Temple Bruer which is composed of clay. This beautiful mound has been much reduced in its dimensions by the process of agriculture; but at this time it measures 270 feet in circumference at the base. It is doubtless funeral, although it bears the name of Mill Hill, as having subsequently been the site of the Temple Mill: for by excavations made in the summer of 1832, I found manifest tokens of an extensive interment, in calcined wood, straw, and bones of both men and horses, forming a nucleus in the centre of the clay, which was brought from Wellingore, a distance of two miles."

Other adjacent parts are equally rich in antiquities, out of which we hope, at no distant period, to extract much curious information.

"So numerous," proceeds the author, "were the British tumuli in the small district before us. They form a striking evidence of the occupancy of that singular people; and their identity is confirmed by the existence of a monument which cannot possibly be attributed to any other race of men. I allude to the stone idol at Anwick, alluded to in the *History of Religious Houses*, p. 172. It is evidently of a very high antiquity, and perhaps coeval with Stonehenge, which is perhaps the most ancient monument at present existing in the world, and was probably erected by the Hord Gaeli, the first settlers in the island of

whose early life was spent on the heath, that this range of beacon hills is so conveniently disposed that he and his associates frequently used them for the purpose of amusement; and by placing a man upon each hill, they could not only see each other distinctly, but were able to communicate by telegraphic signs previously agreed on; although they were entirely ignorant of the primitive use or design of these extraordinary elevations."

"\* They are now in the possession of Dr. Yerburch, of Sleaford."

† "On the north side of Silky lane, in a field called Butt Lees, are three artificial hills which have not been opened."

‡ "Originally Cornetion; which is derived either from Cairne, a stony tumulus; or from the lugs or meadows of which it consisted, lying at the foot (Carn) of the town of Sleaford."

§ "Probably it was dedicated to Bud Ner, the British god of victory; and Budner hill, in the mouth of the peasantry might easily be corrupted into Butter hill. It was a tumulus raised over the bodies of the slain by the conquerors, after a hard-fought battle; and attended with funeral games."

\* "There is a remarkable hill with this name at Little Coates, near Grimby. It consists of a magnificent mound thrown up on the summit of a lofty eminence, which commands a very extensive view of the surrounding country. These Teut hills were called, &c. See *Mon. Ant. Gr.* p. 68."

† "I have been told by an aged and intelligent warrior,

whom we have any account. It occupies an imposing situation on the sloping side of a hill, which commands an extensive prospect; and a considerable number of people might conveniently assemble on the plain to witness the sacrifices that were periodically offered to the deity, of which it was the visible representative. It retains its primitive appellation of the "Drake Stone," and stands about half a mile from Anwick church. In magnitude it measures about 6½ feet long, by 4½ broad and 7 feet high, and may perhaps weigh 20 tons. The upper part is flat, and the lower extremity has been so contrived as to present an artificial aperture through which the human body might pass in a prostrate position; and it is of an oval or egg-like form, because the egg was an emblem of divine power; and the name a corruption of *Draig*, the Celtic appellation of one of the chief deities of ancient Britain, who was no other than the patriarch Noah, who was almost universally worshipped as the regenerator of the world.

"I have been induced to be thus particular, because, although you are doubtless well acquainted with the existence of this antique stone, it has been little noticed by tourists and historians, notwithstanding it is one of the most remarkable monuments in the county of Lincoln, and can only be equalled by the famous Hemlock or Cromlech stone at Bramcote in Nottinghamshire, which is of a similar antiquity and form. It was devoted to celebrations of great importance and solemnity, that were practised by the druidical priesthood in times far remote and beyond the reach of accredited history."

The author descants on the use of this description of stones, and recites the traditions which relate to this specimen at Anwick, all of which he ascribes to Noachic ceremonies connected with the Deluge, and practised in the worship of Hee, the Noah of the Ancient Britons. There are, it seems, many traditions afloat touching this extraordinary monument.

"In the first place, it is believed by the neighbouring peasantry that the devil had a cave under the basement of the stone containing hidden treasure; which had frequently been sought for without success, because no one could find the bottom of the stone; and hence it was supposed that the evil spirit himself protected his property from violation.\* Still adventurers continued to dig, until the excavated hollow round the base of the monument became of large dimensions, and was commonly filled with water, as if the idol stood in the centre of a lake. Then an attempt was made to draw it out of its place by a yoke of oxen, who strained so hard at the task that the chains snapped asunder, but the stone remained unmoved. But this process appears to have produced some effect; for the guardian spirit, it is said, alarmed at the probable success of the expedient, took flight in the shape of a Drake, at the moment when the chains broke. Subsequently the stone sank into the soft mud and mire at the bottom of the water, and for a long period of time the plough passed over it. I succeeded, without the slightest difficulty, in procuring its excavation in the year 1832.

But we will now take our leave of this re-

\* "All these things are mine," said this impure spirit to Jesus, "and to whosoever I will, I give them." (Luke iv. 6.) A similar legend is related respecting a search for treasure in the county of Durham. A saint called Godric had been informed by a fiend where he might find a hoard of gold hidden in the earth. Having provided himself with a pick-axe and shovel, the saint went to work in good earnest on the spot which had been pointed out. When he had dug to a considerable depth, he was surprised to see, instead of treasure, several devilish fiends issue from the hole; and with screams of laughter they pelted him with fire-balls. The saint decamped with all expedition, and never more attempted to search for unconsecrated gold. Many such legends may be found in Wright's Essays on subjects connected with the Literature, Popular Superstitions, &c. of England in the Middle Ages."

markable stone, in order to introduce our readers to another of the strange matters which Dr. O. brings before us,—a Legend of peculiar interest.

"I have now (he says) to call your attention to a tale of sorcery and witchcraft, which is intimately connected with the subject under our consideration. There exists a remarkable beacon hill at Parham dam, in the parish of Rauceby, which was attached to a place of celebration on the heath at Cranwell (Crane-well), dedicated to Ceridwen; for the Crane (Garanhir), in the British mythology, was a title of the chief druid, who represented that goddess in the mysteries. There is a tradition that a furious and diabolical witch had a residence in a cave near this hill. This unholy being

... brevis implicata viperis  
Crines et incontinui caput,  
Jubet sepulchris caprificos erutas,  
Jubet cupressus funebres,  
Et uncta turpis ova rance sanguine,  
Plumante nocturne strigis;  
Herbasque, quos Icticos, atque Iberia  
Mittit venenorum ferax.

HOR.

"As might have been expected, this malevolent creature was a terror to the neighbourhood; for the legend has reference to a period long antecedent to the time when witches appear to have confined their attention to simple mischief, and holding nocturnal conventicles with the devil; at which if they have done 'the most execrable mischief, and can brag of it, they make most merry with the devil; but if they have been indignant, and have done but petty services in comparison, they are jered and derided by the devil and all the rest of the company. And such as are absent and have no care to be assayed, are amerced in this penalty, so to be beaten on the palms of the feet, to be whipt with iron rods, to be pinched and sucked by their familiars, till their heart blood come, till they repent them of their sloth, and promise more attendance and diligence for the future."

"The witch of Lincoln Heath is said to have inflicted summary punishment on those who approached the precincts of her sanctuary; from which such horrible noises sometimes issued, that no one ventured to pass by after sunset, lest he should be torn in pieces.

"Now, my dear sir, as Taliesin styles the principal female of Britain *Ceridwen wrach*, 'the witch or fury Ceridwen'; and as she was accounted the goddess of death, I should take the entrance into her cave to be 'the dreadful passage of penance and suffering,' mentioned by the ancient mythologists; or, in other words, a place of initiation into the mysteries of Britain, which were dedicated to this divinity. The noises were probably the din and confusion incident to the mystical ceremonies, which, it will be remembered, were always celebrated in a cave;\* and these appalling sounds, which made the hollow cavern echo with loud reverberations, were used partly for the purpose of intimidating the candidate, and partly with the design of inspiring the people with terror, that they might be deterred from prying into the secrets of their nocturnal orgies.

"It is further said that our witch was very cunning in the capture of young children, which she carried to her cave and devoured. There is a striking coincidence with this tradition in the fact, that during the celebration of the mysteries, the novices were denominated *children*; and one principal ceremony consisted in their being devoured by *Ceridwen*, for the purpose of reproduction; and born again.†

\* "During this process the most dismal howlings, shrieks and lamentations, are said to have been heard; for the death of their great progenitor the Dring or Drake, typified by his confinement in the ark, was commemorated with every external mark of sorrow. This was succeeded by the barking of dogs, the blowing of horns, and the voices of men uttering discordant cries."

† "Hanes Taliesin, c. 3. It is extraordinary how long

"But the chief performance which is recorded of the witch of the Heath, is the terrible conflict that terminated in her death, at a place, which, from that circumstance, acquires the name of Biard's Leap. The legend is as follows:

"A knight of tried courage, during the age of chivalry, had solemnly undertaken, at some favourable opportunity, to destroy the hag, who was a terror to the country. One day, while watering his cattle at a pond near the Hermen Street—for it appears that the knight of those times was too chary of his horses to entrust them to any management except his own—he was seized with a sudden impulse that the fortunate period was at hand when he might successfully accomplish this dangerous undertaking, and though his horses were all well trained to war, it was suggested to his mind that much might depend on his selection of one particular steed, and therefore he determined to ascertain by divination which of them might be destined for this especial service. He took up a large stone and cast it into the lake, accompanied by a secret petition to the gods, that the chosen steed might raise his head from the water, and display symptoms of impatience for action, by neighing in a spirited manner. The experiment was successful. A horse called Biard answered the summons; and the warrior, armed with his naked sword only, mounted the chosen animal without hesitation. Arriving at the mouth of the cave, he called to the sorceress to come forth, and received an immediate answer in the following words:—

"I must suckle my cubs,  
I must suckle my shoes,  
And then I will give you your supper."

When she made her appearance, the horseman, without parley, commenced an attack upon her by a blow with his sword that struck off her left breast; but the witch, by a sudden bound, evading a second stroke, fixed her talons so deeply in Biard's flank, that the animal became restive, and endeavoured to escape by a series of prodigious leaps, three of which, at least 60 yards asunder, are still marked by the impressions of his feet. The witch died from her wound, and, to prevent her re-appearance, she was buried at the intersection of the cross roads, with a stake through her body, and an immense stone placed over her grave, which remains to the present day.

"In this wild story the legends and ceremonies of mythology are very confusedly blended; but still they all tend to illustrate that one point, the identity of the witch with Ceridwen, who was worshipped before the establishment of Christianity as a deity, and afterwards hated and feared as a malignant demon. Of this fact we have unquestionable evidence in the names of places, which time and the revolutions of manners, customs and language, have but slightly changed. And it is remarkable, that wheresoever the druidical mysteries prevailed to any great extent, there still remain traditions of witches and enchantment. The animals drinking at the lake were no other than the mythological horses which are described by Taliesin in his poem of "Canu y Meirch," in connexion with a lake or river; and after enumerating several, he mentions the horse *Beirdd*, which was his own steed, with that of Arthur and Ceidiaw and several others equally "able to bear the heroes through the peril of the fight."

Dr. Oliver's comments on this wild story we must leave to the readers of his book, and only

the relics of superstition will maintain their hold upon people. We have seen how the Celtic *Draig* is preserved at Anwick in the Drake stone, of which the Teutonic *Drake* or *Grendel* was a transcript; and in some parts of Lincolnshire the latter name is still retained, under the form of *Gringe*, which is the local name for a mischievous bogie or goblin. "Have you seen the Gringe?" is a fearful inquiry to a youth of weak nerves or superstitious temperament."

remark, that in the worship of Ceridwen he recognises that of the Pagan Ceres. "Fable reports that she had a magical horse called *March Malen*;" has this aught to do with Hamlet's *Miching Malicho*? It certainly "means mischief."

The following observations are deserving of notice:

"As the British religion included the practice of sorcery, so the Druids assigned many peculiar advantages to the possession of divinatory rods and consecrated amulets, which themselves always wore about their persons, and sold at very high prices to the princes and chieftains, as preservatives in times of difficulty and danger. The ovum anguinum, or serpent's egg,\* was the distinguishing mark of a Druid, in addition to the crystal,† which was equally worn by all the orders, but the rank was marked by a difference of colour. Thus the Druid's crystal was white, the Bard's blue, the Eubate's green, and the novices wore glass beads of various colours, and sometimes the ground was spotted or striped with a different tint.

"In an excavation made at Quarrington, A.D. 1828, all these varieties were found in great abundance; and adjoining to them had been deposited, at a different period, ancient armour, fibulae, sacrificial instruments, an urn, and many human bones, part of which had been consumed by fire, lying in an artificial stratum of ashes and burnt substances, carefully placed on a solid bed of gravel, and covered down about four feet thick with the same material. The former are all in the possession of Dr. Yerburgh, of Sleeford; and the British relics consist of every known species of amulet, the glain neidhr; the anguinum, curiously charged with twisted serpents; crystals of all the favourite colours; the warrior's amulets, one of which is a rough oblate spheroid, and encircled with a most elegant double zigzag in blue enamel; and several glass and amber beads, which were worn by distinguished females. All these are perforated for the convenience of suspension from the neck or from any part of the apparel."

At the close Dr. Oliver sums up—

"The inference which may be drawn from the above series of facts and arguments is undeniable. This part of Kesteven was the chosen residence of a distinct tribe of the aborigines of Britain. It is true, many of the temples, camps, towns, and fastnesses of this people are obliterated by the steady operations of the plough; but I have adduced sufficient evidence to prove their occupancy of the district; and in no part of Lincolnshire that I have examined, is it better attested than on this very spot."

To which we say "Amen," and warmly recommend his production to the public as a curious addition to our national archaeology. Upon some of the philological assumptions we might pause; as, for example, where the word *Cor* is explained to mean circle, lesser, and sheep (pp. 34, 35), whereas it is evident it cannot be the origin of all these three different senses.

\* "The anguinum, or Druids' egg, was said to be produced by a knot of serpents, and being propelled into the air, was caught in the vestment of the priest, and carried off with great rapidity to avoid the fury of its parents. This egg, if genuine, was said to float against the stream. The method of its formation was however fabulous, or, to use the words of Mr. Davies (Myth, Dru. p. 210), 'was but so much dust thrown into the eyes of the profane multitude.' The Druids wore the serpents, and the eggs were crystals constructed under their superintendence."

† "This amulet was variously shaped. Sometimes like a round bead of glass (Owen's Dict. v. Glam.); at others like a crescent or glass boat (Keddr Talisman, W. Archæol. vol. i. p. 37); now it was denominated a glass circle (Prideaux Annwn, Dav. Dru. Append. No. iii.); and now a glass house. (Ibid.) In each case it was a powerful talisman of protection' (Hist. Init. p. 175)."

## A NEW ARCADIA.

*Vox Vera; or, a Sketch for the Future.* By Simplex. Pp. 68. London, E. Lumley.

A PAMPHLET, if singular for nothing else, at any rate remarkable for a transverse *tricolor* binding, indicative of a revolutionary interior. Simplex might, perhaps, be accurately translated Simpleton, but for a sort of crazy mixture which leavens the mass, and amid its inflated and grotesque raving conveys an occasional truth not unworthy of sanction.

"The outward foundation (observes the writer) of the dangerous evils of the present time, is the depressed condition of the lower orders, and the opulent indolence, or monopolising mammon-hunting of the too numerous possessors of wealth.

"The destitution, viciousness, and insubordination of the lower classes, do not so much arise from want of education as is asserted by many. But if it were so, want of education itself has its origin in their poverty; and if general education could be effected in their present state, it would not produce any improvement of social feeling. The root of the evil must be removed before education can be safely or advantageously admitted.

"To attempt the amelioration of the populace in accordance with the plan of some, by an elevated kind of national education in their present condition, would be about as absurd and mischievous, as a quack proceeding to dress a foul and severely lacerated, sloughing, gun-shot wound near a man's heart, with a sprinkling of fragments of diamonds. Rather than which, wait a little and reserve the sparkling gems for a better purpose. Cleanse the wound, remove the slugs, administer nutritious food, obtain a sound healthy restoration of the part to its natural state, cover it with a suitable protection of clothing; and then if the man should choose, as he most likely will, to adorn it with a small nosegay from his own little garden,—why all very well! and, if by exertion and merit, he should arrive at deserving the honour, perhaps the part may eventually become graced with a star of distinction, blazing with brilliants, the gracious gift of his Sovereign.

"The poverty of the masses is induced by the prevailing disproportion between work and wages. The just due of all labour is not the lowest price at which it can be obtained, but a remuneration sufficient to procure all suitable and needful comforts. No other scale can fulfil the inflexible commands of justice or expect the blessings of charity.

"The fabric of society has become a hideous monstrosity. The centre is dangerously developed and rotund. The top is without its intended conspicuous features and grandeur; while the supports are entirely destitute of strength and stability. In a short time the least obstruction or concussion would produce an inevitable fall or destruction, if such disproportion shall go on increasing. But a timely, heavy, and well-aimed blow at the immense accumulation of the centre, may send some of the more subtle and elevated component parts flying up to their suitable situation at the top; and cause some of the more heavy and dense materials to fall into their proper place and give stability to the bottom."

Our Simplex slashes on till he comes to the stormy conclusion.

"Has it not become plainly apparent that a large portion of the wealth of the nation must be distributed among the lower orders either voluntarily and peaceably or otherwise? Or have the accused oppressors of the people determined to trust to their impotent submission to their wretched lot, and consign them and the country to the risk of having the corn blighted as well as the potatoes before they will relin-

quish their hold upon their *murderously-gotten pelf*?

"For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, Oh, that one would arise! to pay back the just 'hire of the labourers which has been kept back by fraud,' and the cry of which hath gone up even unto Heaven."

"Oh! for a Deborah and a Jael to arise under a high inspiration, and strike such a blow as shall fasten by a nail tight into the earth, the head of the cowardly but arrogant Captain of the Hosts of Mammon! into whose hands the people 'have been sold' for a time, on account of their transgressions, to be ruthlessly crushed under the oppression of their 'chariots' of iron."

"Awake! awake! busy Britannia,—'awake! awake! utter a song!' Arise! O thundering people! and lead thy captivity captive, thou son of comeliness! 'The stars in their courses shall fight against' thine enemies. The rivers of the nation shall 'sweep them away,'—those ancient waters—the waves of people."

"So let all thine enemies perish!"

Then among the remedies we find some curious new ideas: for instance,—

"It has already been suggested that the Aristocracy has become too numerous. Let no more Peers be created. But let the Baronets be admitted to some of their asserted rights. Permit of the sale, on liberal terms, to the government, of the titles of praetent impoverished possessors of nobility; to be held in abeyance for gratuitous bestowal by the Sovereign as the reward of merit; or to be re-sold, at a high rate, to the moneyed possessors of large landed property. A precedent already exists for such a proceeding in the purchase and sale of military rank; and to which no dishonour is attached."

"A stiffish property tax might afford the means of doing all that is required. It should be levied on all realised property, and be collected on money, land, buildings, and ships; and with part of the money let a few mines and quarries be purchased."

"Government should immediately commence the comfortable employment of all the otherwise unemployed poor; and should make the more laborious and less agreeable kinds of labour the most remunerative. The really indolently inclined, of whom, for a time, from their late habits, there will be found some, may work by the piece. A portion of the population of Ireland should be drafted away for a term of years, to assist in mining, railroad, and ship-building operations in the American colonies,—the mining to be more particularly carried on during the winter. The substance of the earth has yet only just begun to be 'navigated.'"

Our gracious Queen and her family are not forgotten in the plan for a new organization of the empire:

"One of the first of State undertakings in the way of building employment, should be a metropolitan palace of such solidity and dimensions as shall be truly worthy of the Sovereign of so great an empire. Let Windsor's venerable pile become merely the occasional country residence of her Majesty, and the shooting-box of the Prince Consort; and should our gracious Queen still love the fair little isle off the anchorage of her noble navy, let East-Cowes Castle be her marine palace,—and let another palace be erected on the island for the educational home of her illustrious offspring,—of which, let Osborne House become the Porter's Lodge; Carisbrook its keep; Appuldurcombe for the Lord Steward of the Households; Steephill Castle for a noble Governor of the Island, as the teacher of military science; Scarborough Cottage for a Lord Admiral, teacher of navigation; the Mirables for its head ecclesiastic; Shanklin for its Sunday bower; St. Catherine's Hill for its observatory;

Bonchurch and St. Boniface its dairy; Alum Bay its retired bathing-place, where young sovereigns might lave and strengthen, undisturbed, their precious limbs by earth's noble barriers, under heaven's own blue, in the breezes of air, and the smooth rippling waters of the mighty deep sea; wild-birds with respectful awe fluttering around. Let one of the now rugged cliffs be made smooth for a racket-wall; let Swainston become the cricket-ground; and the whole island one fair demesne, protected by its precipitous boundaries and a fleet of men-of-war. And would not the noble and amiable possessors of these places be proud to politely and respectfully resign them for such worthy purposes in exchange for others? There being no sacred law of territorial division affecting our part of the globe, to prevent the monarch's wishing for a garden, not indeed of herbs, but for a nursery of young cedar trees.

"The little job at the cliff, and getting ready to restore Carlbrook and build the palace, &c., &c., would employ a few now idle hands during next winter time; and many a warm-hearted Paddy lad would eagerly love to go and help to build up a big house for his Sovereign, when she should have given strength to his arms, and warmed the chill current of his veins, by food and clothing.

"Surely an Island Queen may possess an island of her own: and the one alluded to would not be an unworthy ornament to wear upon the finger of her power, set about as it would be by its various enumerated jewels. Such a signet ring, with a palace for its well-cut crest, would adorn her invitations of welcome to friendly sovereigns; while the broad heraldic seal of her imperial dominion, would be formed, as it were, by the lion of the world,—her own proud palace, surmounting her ample shield, with its rose, thistle, shamrock, and harp quarterings, and some Colonial devices, supported on either side by her army's stupendous barracks, and her navy's mighty fleets.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense."

"Are the Pyramids for ever to obtrude their useless bulks on the gaze of nations, as the greatest monuments of an imperial employment of the poor? Individual aspiration may be lofty enough; but the national mind is positively drivelling!"

Distressing word, but how applicable to the text! No wonder the author should mount into poetry—we end with a sample:

"Yes! all these things might be easily done; Quite as easily done

As to bear with patience our wretched condition, If we have but a hope of its demolition.

When

Our QUEEN shall stand forth as our mighty friend,

While her graces help to us—she will lend,

To let the oppressors no longer bend

By misery's load quite down to the earth,

The PEOPLE, whose right is freedom by birth,

We'll surround her throne and support its power

When she gives her aid in a trying hour.

For all wicked Hamans shall learn to fear

The THRONE's humble spouse, its fond PEOPLE dear.

And they two shall send to order the earth

To worship HIM who of worship is worth,

"And

We will devote our life and latest breath;

When she has delivered our lives from death.

And use our strength, in her service after,

In making brick, and cutting-out rafter,

And our whole energy we ever will spend,

In her well-repaid service, till life it shall end,

As hewers of wood and conductors of water;

Among the tall trees, too, making a slaughter,

In blasting of stone, and splitting of slate;

In digging for gold, lead, and copper ore;

Till we go right down, lower and lower;

Till warm in winter, and snug under ground;

We'll escape the snow that's hemming us round,

By changing our quarters to depths profound.

"We will build,

Pyramidal barracks of monstrous strength;

Of her army's ranks to conjoin the great length.

And ships of all kinds, both for steam and for wind.

And a palace, too! so big and so bold!

That the Princes of Europe it shall hold.

When they come to visit our gracious Queen,  
Who will treat them royally, we full well ween.  
And her Majesty's bairns, too, shall have a house  
Of bigness, too, in that fair little isle.

Where she does love to sojourn awhile.

And a fleet of great ships, shall guard that spot;

That her enemies may approach it not.

(For the old Jack Tars would never permit  
Of their coming near, no! never a bit!)

A fleet of ship guards to remain at home,

And not o'er the world's wide surface to roam;

And manned by the men who have served the throne,

In slashes of war, right down to the bone

For, it would not 'see its neighbour's ass' under the load.

Of the oppressor's chain or the tyrant's goad,

Without running and making a bit of a smother,

To punish the one, and deliver the other.

And if the first won't obey its imperial away,

It will drive the great brute quite completely away.

And will give the poor ass to some one of its friends,

Who to its authority courteously bends."

#### ENGLISH NEGLECT OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

[Second notice: conclusion.]

In resuming this painful exposition we arrive at an estimate connected with the Fine Arts, which has only too much truth in it.

"Few artists can rise to the standard of a refined taste, without a better cultivation of the mind than can often fall to the lot of natural talents in this country of expensive education. Even with the most happy union of genius and cultivation, he will not be saved from the necessity of complying with the taste of an ill-educated public; because, in the absence of all other protection, the favour alone of that public can enable him to gain a livelihood by his profession. If a painter rise above the vulgar taste, his works will often remain unsold. An enlightened patron may occasionally secure to him a reward for the completion of some more elevated purpose; but such rare exceptions to the generality of purchasers will hardly, in the utmost conceivable aggregate, maintain the artist in his proper position in society, unless he devote also a large portion of his time to works adapted to the general market, such as portraits, scenes taken from the fashionable drama or romance,—works, in short, which, instead of aiming at a permanent reputation, recommend themselves merely as an elegant kind of furniture for the houses of those whose principal occupations are to accumulate wealth, and to employ its superfluities in a rivalry of ostentation.

"The worldly condition of Sculpture is still worse than that of Painting, sculpture requiring a more educated mind, a more perfect conception of the beautiful, and a greater stretch of intellect in embodying that conception. The learned and skilful sculptor is therefore more rarely found: he meets with a smaller number of congenial minds to appreciate his efforts; and among the lower classes scarcely any that can understand them. And yet he has some advantages over the painter. While the latter, in his more perishable productions, derives little or no assistance from the ancients, the sculptor has the opportunity of studying some of those ancient specimens of the plastic art which seem to us like the productions of a different species of mortals. In high patronage, also, the sculptor has an advantage, in the public demand which continually occurs for memorials of great events or of distinguished individuals,—works which cannot easily be confined to Gothic sculpture. Nevertheless, the advances made in sculpture have not been such as the establishment of a rich museum of ancient works in the metropolis gave some reason to hope for, either in that first step to improvement, an imitation of ancient art, or in the application of the taste and skill so acquired to modern purposes; the demand for public monuments has not produced sufficient capacity to execute them, and the profession of a sculptor, like that of a painter, is chiefly supported by the manufacture of portraits,—a very pleasing branch of art, but created to gratify feelings of vanity or affection, totally unconnected

with cultivation of mind, and indicating, by the immense preference given to it, the low intellectual tone of the present age, as well as that something more than commercial protection is required for improvement in the arts of design, not less than in science and literature."

Again we come to Literature and its agents.

"Of the generally illiterate state of the community, considering its unparalleled wealth, there can be no better proof than the great scarcity of public libraries, and of booksellers, such as are found in almost every large town of the Continent of Europe. The trade can hardly be supported unless it be combined with some other of more vulgar utility; and it scarcely ever aspires higher than to a sale of ephemeral publications, or of books patronised by the clergy for religious instruction, but to which a circulating library, consisting chiefly of novels, is an indispensable auxiliary. No higher order of booksellers is to be found, except in the principal cities of Great Britain; in Ireland, with difficulty even in such cities."

Our provincial book trade is, generally speaking, in very incompetent hands. The sale of flimsy trash seems to be nearly the only business sought after. In other respects,

"As there are no rewards of learning but in the Church, it is natural that proficiency in classical acquirements should chiefly be confined to that profession. Even in the Church, however, as a knowledge of the easy and degenerate Greek in which the New Testament is written is sufficient for that most numerous and useful class, the parochial clergy, we can hardly expect that much more is in general retained after ordination, if it has ever been acquired; or that the most distinguished scholars of the Continent have many rivals in England. The emoluments of the higher offices of the Church are too great for the excitement of industry, while the duties annexed to them, whether of education or of ecclesiastical discipline, or those of general politics, which the British Constitution has imposed upon the highest rank of the clergy, are too continuous and manifold to admit of the leisure which the pursuits of learning require."

"It is, perhaps, not less to a predisposition, caused by the neglect of education and the degradation of science in England, than to the vices and impolicy of the metropolitan Government, that the defection of the North American colonies is to be attributed. And the same radical causes have continued to operate upon American society in its independent state. There being no aristocracy of birth, and very little of science, and no greater favour being shewn to the latter than in England, a transplanting of the novelties of art, science, or literature, from the mother-country is sufficient, or nearly so, for the demands of a community in which no science is esteemed that does not immediately contribute to profitable enterprise and gainful speculation. Under these circumstances we need not, perhaps, be surprised that, while advancing civilisation in America has consisted in an imitation of English improvement, there has in other respects been an unfavourable divergence from the national character, and a distortion of some of its best features.

"Asperity of manner, a contempt for all other modes of society, pride founded in ignorance, are perhaps no more than natural consequences of republican institutions separated from the rest of the civilised world. But unhappily, we find, also, that an affectation of plain dealing is accompanied with a great insensibility to the essentials of truth and honesty; and that the Government, unable to control the national will, and defended by distance from the necessity of conforming to those principles of moderation and forbearance which European States are more or less bound to observe, pursues towards its weaker neighbours a course of ambition, hypocrisy, aggression, and

rapacity, which seems to have been imitated from some of the worst examples of the French Revolution. If all civilisation has a tendency to democracy, as we have been taught to believe, the example of America seems to shew that there is a reaction in favour of barbarism when democratic institutions, unaided by good education, have an unbounded field for the increase of prosperity and population."

Having separated these portions from the author's map, so as to enable our readers to cast a rapid glance over the principal features of his picture, we must conclude with his proposed remedy; confessing that we do not think, if carried into practice, that it would be effectual. He would erect a Minister or a Committee of public instruction to be assisted by a Council; and he suggests that "An institution might be formed out of the present Royal and other principal societies, divided into four Academies, or classes, (subdivisible into sections) of Mathematics, Physics, Literature, and the Arts, each class to be headed by a council of a limited number of members, receiving salaries from the State, and who might be elected, as vacancies occurred, by the members of the council, or of the class, or of the united council, or of the general body, as might be found preferable. Many of these councillors would have other sources of emolument derived from their employment in education or scientific establishments. To some of its members not so circumstanced the salary would give the means of pursuing an intellectual course, without that constant reference to the market which now prevails; to some, whose merits may have placed them in the situation of councillors, although their labours had commercially been productive of little remuneration, the pension might be the means of saving them from penury and despair in their latter years. There might also be unsalaried councillors of rank and fortune, like the *academiciens libres* of the French Institute."

"Such a great Council of Science might not only furnish aid to a minister or committee of public instruction, but would be at the command of every other department of the executive, when in want of the information which Science alone can supply. Nor when such councils were once, like the French Institute, in constant activity, would it be easy for any society or individual, in whom accident had placed the decision as to a public measure or a public monument, into which art or science entered as an essential part (and there is scarcely any into which it does not enter), to carry anything into execution in defiance of opinions which the public could not but regard with deference."

"But although Science would be relieved from its present degradation, and greatly benefited by such an establishment, it would not be thereby raised to a level with the Service of the Executive Government: that can only be derived from the fountain of honour; and no mode of honouring Science seems more likely to be attended with advantage to the public, than the admission of a few eminent men of science to a seat in the House of Peers for life. A representative of the most ancient of the ennobled families of England would not be dishonoured by sitting on the same bench with a Newton, or a Cook, a Herschel, or a Davy. Why should theological science be exclusively admitted to association in the Upper House with politics and the law? Why, of all the other sciences, should Theology alone be represented in that illustrious assembly? If the answer should be, that it is for the purpose of giving dignity to the sacred profession, and that it is no more than a just compensation to the Clergy for their exclusion from the House of Commons, we may be allowed to observe, that this very exclusion of the Clergy from the Commons has a tendency to degrade and discourage

Science in general, since the Clergy, by their education, profession, leisure, and, still more, by their possession of almost all the rewards, profitable or honourable, attached to Science, cannot but possess a very large proportion of the scientific attainments of the nation. Nor is this the only cause which operates to exclude Science from the Lower House of Parliament. The reformed laws of election are far more favourable to the higher and lower, than to that middle class from which Science chiefly proceeds. In former times, Science might be introduced into Parliament by an enlightened patron. Now that the power of the peerage in influencing the return of members to the Lower House is chiefly confined to agricultural districts, it is naturally bestowed upon the peer's own family and connexions. In descending to the ten-pound household, the privilege has been granted to a class who, by education or elevation of mind, are seldom fit for the exercise of it, most of whom value the privilege only as it may be turned to personal advantage, but who, at the same time, are so numerous, compared with those better qualified who enjoy the same privilege, that the influence of Ignorance may be said to have been increased by reform, unattended as it has been by Education. Scientific men, moreover, whose vocation is the pursuit of truth, have generally too much honest pride to submit to the exercise of the arts which are required for success in elections, or, at least, to become skilful in them. Nor are they in general remarkable for the command of those sinews of election warfare, upon which the success of a contest depends, not less frequently than in former times."

"If Science had been less neglected and degraded, many of the errors of Great Britain in her exterior relations, caused by a want of information in those who have had the direction of affairs, might have been avoided; as well as the financial inconveniences which generally follow such errors, and have so often operated as a cause or a pretext for pursuing a timid or imperfect course of policy, instead of that which would have been at once more honourable and more advantageous. If Science had been politically anything more than a name, the friends of improvement might not have been struggling so long with selfish or mistaken interests detrimental to the public benefit—might not at this late hour have been removing inconveniences, destructive of the health or comforts of society—would probably have arrived much sooner at a conviction of the necessity of relieving the too rapidly increasing population of these islands from burdens upon their food, for the benefit of the higher classes; and, although they could never have been secure from the calamities of famine, they might have foreseen the possibility of it under the given circumstances, and have taken wiser measures to mitigate, if not to avert, the infliction. Had Science possessed its due influence or authority during the past century, many great works essential to the safety or prosperity of the country would not at this time remain to be done; nor others of comparative utility have been executed at an enormous expense, such as the Royal Canals of Scotland and Ireland, the Waterloo Bridge, and the Thames Tunnel. There would probably have been a better management of public works, a better system of naval architecture; and when steam was applied to communication by sea and land, the Councils of Science might have saved the community from much of the needless expenses, gambling and ruin, the mechanical errors and disregard of the public safety, which the rapid increase of disposable capital in England, and an insatiable thirst of high profits, have occasioned in the prosecution of this great social improvement."

## HYPOTHESIS OF CIVILIZATION.

*The Geographical Progress of Empire and Civilization.* By the Rev. T. Price. Pp. 26. Llandoverly, W. Rees; London, Longmans; Oxford, Parker.

THIS is another of the odd publications, with not a few of which the press has lately teemed. The reverend author has made out that Empire and Civilization have travelled over the face of the earth, in a track resembling the shape of a snake or serpent. Without a diagram it is not easy to make this intelligible; but if you will suppose its tail to be near Babylon and its head in Edinburgh, you have, at any rate, the two extremities. As for the curvings between, they bend progressively along by Jerusalem and Tyre (*temp. David and Sessac*), get on by way of Egypt and up the Mediterranean to Macedonia, thence they sweep by the southern shores of Italy and up to Rome, and from Rome through Lombardy and the Lombards to the Franks on the Danube. With this people they seem to migrate into France, forming a line wavy up the centre of that country, and coming with a circumambidibus, a good way from London, along the coast from the Thames to the Frith of Forth, and so into the very heart, as we have noticed, of the Modern Athens—the ancient Auld Reekie. Here empire and civilization stop for the present; but it is cheering to see by a dotted line in continuation that they are on the high road to Ireland, and to be assured that they are to move on in the direction of the Solway Frith at the rate of four miles an hour!!! Who the hero of this consummation is to be, is not foretold; but it must be some grand incarnation of *Repale* or something else, seeing that during the four thousand odd hundred years to which the chart is filled, we have only as precursors five individuals, viz. Nimrod, Alexander the Great, Augustus Caesar, Charlemagne, and Queen Victoria. For longitudes and latitudes, and times and spaces in locomotion, and retardations and accelerations, and connection with electricity, the poles, and something called *Kyffraed*, we must refer to the book itself. The subjoined positions may enable readers to shape the reverend gentleman's vagaries into the kind of serpentine presented, and perhaps the argument won't be a bit the less cogent if they fill up all between, just according to their own fancies, north, south, east or west, but always taking care that no part of the line proceeds straight forward:

BRITAIN

FRANKS

MACEDONIA

ITALY

BABYLONIA

EGYPT.

*Cowper's Poetical Works, Letters, and Life.* By the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, A.M. Tegg.

OF this new and very neat edition of the ever-welcome productions of Cowper, we have received a moiety, viz. four out of the eight volumes of which it is to consist. The embellishments are many and interesting, and when we mention Harding and the Findens as among the artists, we need not add that they are in an excellent style. Portraits and views adorn these convenient pocket volumes, and when we recollect what a sweet companion in the rural walk this author is, we cannot but be the better satisfied with Mr. Grimshawe's literary labours and the form in which Mr. Tegg has cast them for publication.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

## ARTIFICIAL MINERALS.

The experiments of M. Ebelmen, to produce minerals artificially, communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, are thus given in *L'Institut*: the immediate subject being chiefly the varieties of the ruby.

"The method I adopted to crystallize these compounds, depended upon the property of boric acid to dissolve all the metallic oxides, and upon the great volatility of this acid at a high temperature. I thought that by dissolving, in melted boric acid, alumina and magnesia, mixed in the proportions that constitute the spinel, and by exposing this borate in open vessels to the high temperature of the porcelain kiln, the affinity of alumina for magnesia would determine the separation of a crystallized aluminate, and the complete expulsion of the boric acid. In short, I employed boric acid, at a high temperature, as water is used at ordinary temperatures, to obtain crystallized salts by evaporation alone. The proportions were about one part of melted boric acid to two parts of alumina and magnesia, mixed synthetically to constitute the compound,  $Al^2O^3$ ,  $MgO$ ; with the addition of a small quantity of the bichromate of potash. These materials, well mixed, were put on a platinum leaf, in a biscuit-cup, and exposed to the heat of a porcelain biscuit-kiln. I obtained a surface covered with crystalline facets, presenting in their interior reticulated cavities, the form of which was easily distinguished with the lens. These crystals were rose-coloured, transparent, readily scratching quartz, and presenting the form of regular octohedrons without any modification. They are quite infusible in the blow-pipe. These characters, joined to the composition of the crystals, synthetically ascertained, appear sufficiently conclusive to establish their identity with the spinel.

"By substituting for the magnesia its equivalent of the protoxide of manganese, a crystallized product is obtained in large laminae, in the form of equilateral triangles, or of regular hexagons. These crystals, also, readily scratch quartz. I consider them to be the manganeseiferous spinel  $Al^2O^3$ ,  $MnO$ , which has not yet been met with in the mineral kingdom.

"Oxide of cobalt, substituted for the magnesia, equivalent for equivalent, gave bluish black crystals, regular octohedrons. They again scratch quartz, but with more difficulty than the preceding.

In employing alumina and glucine in the proportions that constitute cymophane or chrysoberyl,  $Al^2O^3$ ,  $GIO$ , a bristling mass of crystalline asperities of great brilliancy is obtained. This product readily cuts quartz, and very cleanly topaz. It presents then a hardness comparable to the crystallized cymophane.

Certain silicates, infusible at the temperature of our furnaces, appear capable of being reproduced by the same process. Thus, in melting the elements of the emerald with half their weight of boric acid, at the same temperature as in the preceding experiments, a substance is obtained, which easily scratches quartz, and the surface of which presents a great number of facets having the form of regular hexagons.

"I content myself," M. Ebelmen adds, in conclusion, "with submitting to-day these first indications, hoping, however, soon to present to the Academy a more detailed and more complete work. But I am convinced, at present, that it is possible to produce, at temperatures below those of our iron smelting furnaces, diaphanous crystals the hardness and external characters of which are analogous to those of precious stones. It is probable that in repeating these experiments in apparatus of certain dimensions, like reverberating furnaces, by operating on large quantities of materials, and

continuing the application of heat sufficiently long, much larger crystals may be produced than those I have obtained, working with a few grammes only. Another conclusion to be drawn from the preceding facts is, that many species of minerals have the power to produce themselves and crystallize at temperatures much below those necessary to melt them."

Specimens of the products mentioned in the communication were submitted to the Academy.

## MEETING OF SCANDINAVIAN NATURALISTS AT COPENHAGEN, 1847.

General Meetings, in the University Hall.

Sectional Meetings, in the different auditories and lecture rooms of the University, polytechnical school and botanical garden.

The Scandinavian Naturalists were permitted free entrance, upon showing their card of admission, to,—

1. His Majesty's private collection of medals, coins, and vases, in the Amaliasborg.—Director, Chevalier Falske.
2. His Majesty's private zoological, palæontological, and geological collections.—Inspector, Dr. Beck.
3. His Majesty's private collection of minerals.—Inspector Olufsen.
4. The new ethnographical collection in the Palace of the Prince.—Inspector, Prof. Thomsen.
5. The Museum of Northern Antiquities, in Christiansborg Palace.
6. The Royal Museum for Works of Art.
7. The Chronological collection, in Rosenborg Palace.—Director, Lieut.-Col. Sommer.
8. Royal Museum of Mints and Medals, in Rosenborg.
9. Royal collection of Paintings, in the Palace of Christiansborg.—Inspector, Professor Hogen.
10. The interior of the great Palace of Christiansborg.
11. The Moltke collection of Paintings in the Palace of Thott.—Inspector Møller.
12. The interior of the Church of our Lady.
13. The Royal Natural Historical Museum, under Inspectors Lehman, Thoming, and Pingel.
14. The Natural Historical Museum of the University. *a.*—The Botanical Gardens, under Professor Schow, Drs. Wahl, and Weillbach. *b.*—The Moltke Mineralogical and Geognostical collections, under Prof. Forchhammer. *c.*—The Moltke Zoological collections, under Professor Steenstrup. *d.*—Museum of Comparative Anatomy, under Professor Eschricht.
15. The College of Veterinary Surgeons.—Professor Vith.
16. Private collections of Mr. Stæger, Mr. Westermann, Dr. Hornbech, &c.
17. The Polytechnical College, with the different laboratories, collections, &c., under Professors Oersted, Forchhammer, Zeise, Sharling, &c.
18. Astronomical Observatory.—Professor Olufsen.
19. Magnetic Observatory.—Prof. Pedersen.
20. Libraries.—*a.*—The great Royal Library in Christiansborg.—Professor Werlauff; with the collection of Engravings.—Professor Thiele. *b.*—The Library of the University, in the Round Tower.—Professor Madvig. *c.*—The Classen Library.—Professor Olufsen.
21. The Royal Frederick's Hospital.—Professors Trie and Stein.
22. The General Hospital.—Professors Christensen and Larsen.
23. The Royal Lying-in Hospital.—Professor Levy.
24. The Royal Marine Hospital.—Professors Mansa and Sommerfeldt.
25. The Garrison Hospital.—Professors Muller, Hahn, Bendtz.
26. Orthopedic Institution of Landgaard.

27. Institution of Deaf and Dumb.
28. Military Institution for Gymnastics (very worthy of notice).

29. The Rosenborg Baths; Royal Manufactory of Porcelain; different Naval Establishments; the Printing House of Bianco Luno; different Arsenals; Orphan Asylums; Prisons; the Athenæum, &c.

Saturday, July 10.—Preparatory Meeting of the Scandinavian Naturalists, in the great hall of the University, 390 members present. Oersted, president. Retzius and Faye, Swedish and Norwegian secretaries.

6 Sections.—1. Natural History and Chymistry. 2. Zoology. 3. Botany. 4. Mineralogy and Geognosy. 5. Pharmacy; and 6. Medicine.

1. In the Physical-Chymical Section was chosen for President—Baron Berzelius. Secretaries—Professors Svanberg and Sharling.

2. In the Zoological-Anatomical, Presidents—Professors Retzius and Eschricht. Secretaries—Professors Sunderval and Steenstrup.

3. In the Botanical, President—Professor Elias Trüs. Secretaries—Professors J. Agardh and Liebmann.

4. In the Mineralogical-Geognostical, President—Professor Forchhammer. Secretary—Mr. Schythe.

5. Medicine, President—Eckströmer. Secretary—Dr. Lehman, Conradi and Fenger. N.B.—The Section for Pharmacy was not constituted, but merged into that for Medicine.

Sunday, July 11.—Great feast at the Royal Hunting Lodge of the Hermitage, where His Majesty received at dinner 202 of the Scandinavian Naturalists, among whom we observed the Prince of Canino and Professor Nilsson of Lund, just arrived from the meeting of the British Association at Oxford.

Monday, 12th July.—First General Meeting of the Scandinavian Naturalists.—His Majesty the King honoured the meeting with his presence. Professor Oersted, of Denmark, addressed the meeting, on the "Common Origin and Development of the Three Scandinavian Languages."—Bishop Agardh, of Sweden, "On the Necessity of Union among Scandinavian Naturalists, in order to diffuse a Knowledge of Natural Science among the People;" and proposed the publication of a Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Periodical, for the use of the people of the three kingdoms.—Professor Hansteen, of Norway, lectured on the "Difference of Atmospheric Pressure at various Distances from the Equator."

## SECTIONAL MEETINGS.

Physico-Chemical Section.—Mr. Colding upon the "Different Powers of Nature, and their Dependence upon each other."—Mr. Holten, "On Optics."

Zoological Anatomical Section.—Professor Retzius, of Stockholm, "On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Liver in Different Mammalia."—Baron Düben presented drawings of a species of Antelope, shot by him on the Island of Chapani, near Zanzibar, on the Coast of Africa, and named by him *Nesotragus*.—Professor Sundewall, of Upsala, gave the results of the investigations made in one of the so-called Royal Mounds, near the ancient town of Upsala; together with a description of the remains of works of Art, and of skeletons of men and animals found therein.—Dr. Hannover presented a number of drawings, representing the different internal, as well as external, parts of the ear; and gave a microscopic view of the optic nerve.—Professor Eschricht, of Copenhagen, lectured upon the variations in the skeletons of the Dolphin, with especial regard to the number of vertebrae and of teeth. He, likewise, showed two new species: one with a very lengthened maxilla and a great number of teeth, from Greenland, and resembling much the *D. longirostris*, but smaller; the other with very few teeth but a

great number of vertebræ (92), and called by the Professor the *D. Ipsenii*.

*Mineralogical-Geognostical Section.*—Captain Svanberg, on a newly-discovered Swedish Mineral *Aphanite*. Professor Forchhammer reviewed the later chalk formations in Denmark when compared with those of other countries, like England, France, and Saxony. Mr. Erdmann, on the Mountains of Sweden.

*Section of Medicine.*—Professor Conradi, on the epidemic and endemic constitution of the north of Europe, from the year 1844 to 1846. Professor Retzius, on the ligaments and muscles around the Prostata and Urethra. Dr. Sandberg on the Norwegian bath of the Sandöfjord. Professor Drejer, on the necessity of a reform in the legislation concerning vaccination and re-vaccination.

The first dinner of the Scandinavian Naturalists took place in the Casino; and the meeting was honoured by the presence of many ladies. Songs by the Danish poet, Halst, and by Professor Ole Bang were sung, and the company separated in excellent humour to drink coffee in the Botanical Gardens, whence they were invited to be present at the Royal Theatre, where a comedy called *The Neighbours* was performed by the students of the University of Copenhagen.

#### THE FALLING STARS.

The periodical return of the falling stars, about the night of the 10th inst. has been again confirmed in Belgium. On the evenings of the 9th and the 11th the weather permitted of astronomical observations, but the 10th was so foggy that it was impossible to take any. On the 9th, the number of falling stars, though greater than usual, was not very remarkable. One of these meteors, however, was distinguished by its extraordinary nature; for, instead of being a definite and brilliant body, it resembled a mass of cloud, slightly illuminated and much spread. On the night of the 11th, the number counted at the Observatory amounted to 28 and 30 in an hour. At Bruges, Mr. Forster found the number to be 35 an hour during the 11th and 12th. By means of a telescope he observed the train of one of these meteors; it resembled a spangled column of a roseate colour. It is scarcely even possible to make an observation of this kind, for in general the falling stars appear and vanish so suddenly, that it is impossible to fix the glass upon them. By observing them with the telescope, it may accidentally occur that they traverse the field of this instrument. Mr. Medler made several similar observations at Dorpat. We hope to have any observations made in other parts of Europe or America, so that we may be able to compare these remarkable phenomena.

#### THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

ACCORDING to the Second Report of this Institution, we rejoice to see that, if failing in too many other national concerns, Ireland, thanks to her naturalists, is making good progress in science. "It is satisfactory to state," says the paper "that the anticipations of the former report have been, to a great extent, realized; and that the exertions made have been well supported by public opinion.

"For ethnological science, a considerable number of casts and a few very interesting human skulls have been acquired, in all forming a collection well fitted to aid students in their inquiries into the varieties of the human race; inquiries which may be further assisted by the study of arms, implements, and manufactures, of which some very excellent specimens have been obtained.

"In mammalogy generally, additions have been

made of some very rare species, and of several instructive crania.

"In ornithology much has been done; several hundred birds have been acquired, illustrative of foreign genera, many of the specimens being of great rarity and value: at the same time, all diligence has been used to extend the collection illustrative of Irish birds, which now consists of 210 species, represented by about 500 specimens in different states of plumage, by the eggs of 147 species, and by many skins, skulls, &c.; some specimens procured in England, but in every other respect identical with Irish, have been introduced until others can be obtained; and only about 30 species are wanted to give a complete view of the birds of Ireland.

"In herpetology numerous additions have been made; specimens have been preserved, and more are in preparation.

"In ichthyology several ordinary, and a few rare Irish fishes have been obtained; a number of models of large size made, and many specimens have been put up in glass jars.

"In the invertebrata generally, very considerable increase has taken place, particularly in the entomological collection, in which much progress has been made; about 15,000 specimens in the cabinets of Curtis and Tardy have been most carefully cleaned, reset, and noted in a general catalogue. The Curtis cabinet, as arranged and named by that eminent entomologist, occupies fifty drawers, in which are about 1,400 species of coleoptera, 1,050 of lepidoptera, 500 of hymenoptera, 600 of diptera, and nearly 400 of the other orders. The Tardy cabinet, the principal authority for species published as Irish, has been most carefully and diligently revised by the very distinguished entomologist, A. H. Haliday, Esq., who has added, from his personal knowledge, much information which greatly enhances the value of the collection; he has also, with unexampled kindness and industry for several weeks, brought up the catalogue of Irish insects to the present day, and supplied materials for Irish entomology which could not be obtained by any other means. By the aid of the collections referred to, a student can be informed of nearly every insect which has been found, or may be expected to be found in Ireland, particularly in the coleoptera (beetles), and lepidoptera (moths and butterflies), the orders most important both in an economical view and for the study of geographical distribution. When time permits, it is intended to form a cabinet specially for the illustration of Irish entomology, in which a place will be reserved for every species noted in the received lists, thus bringing the exact extent of the department under the notice of students in a more distinct manner than is shown by the cabinets of Curtis and Tardy, in which are several British species not known as Irish.

"Besides the British and Irish collections, there are in the museum a number of Italian coleoptera, and a selection of extra-European forms, principally of the same order, and of lepidoptera, which may enable the student to form a fair idea of the place which our native races hold in their respective families, and of the connexion of the whole as a class; and at the same time to acquaint himself with the influence which climate and geographical limits exert upon the occurrence of, and variety of form in particular groups, and with the comparative magnitude and general appearance ("habitus") of the species peculiar to the different zones and continents. The exotic insects include a number of the recent collections of Cuming in the Philippine Islands, and Gough in the Himalaya. To complete the general survey, insects from New Holland and the Cape, from Siberia and North America, are particularly desirable.

"The insects of the order hemiptera (aphides, field-bugs, frog-hoppers, water-boatmen, &c.), and trichoptera (the caddice-flies of anglers)—

the latter of which are likely to be numerous from the extent of lake, bog, and rivers, as well as the observed preponderance of water insects in Ireland,—require to be more diligently collected. Also the smaller lepidoptera (moths), especially those of the mountains. Very few of the beetles which attack timber trees have been observed in Ireland; this may be accounted for from the general destruction of the old woods of the country; but it may also be owing in part to the want of observations on the spot where the remains of such yet exist.

"In botany, very great additions have been made to the Herbarium, and its arrangement has steadily advanced under the management of Doctor Harvey; and here, in the excellently-conducted botanic garden under Mr. Mackay, and the philosophical lectures on botany by Professor Allman, students have ample opportunities of acquiring botanical knowledge.

"In mineralogy, the exertions of Professor Apjohn have developed a singularly instructive series of minerals, presenting but few vacancies, and calculated greatly to facilitate the study of the science. This department presents an example of what will be the leading object to be kept in view in the museum, viz. the arrangement of specimens, so as clearly to illustrate the several branches of natural history to which they refer.

"To the geological collection considerable additions have been made, both by purchase and donation; these are in progress of arrangement, and will afford very useful aid to the student, in connexion with the lectures of Professor Oldham.

"To the following" adds the Report, and it is an important addition, "it may be proper to request particular attention. Lord Lincoln, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, having kindly applied to the Admiralty on behalf of the University Museum, received a reply, dated 23rd June, 1846, in which it is stated that directions have been given to the commanders-in-chief on foreign stations to direct captains and commanders of the ships under their orders to receive any packages containing curiosities directed to the Museum, that they may be able to stow away for passage home without inconvenience to the ship. It is hoped that those who desire to promote the study of natural history in Ireland will avail themselves of this very valuable privilege, and send home the products of foreign countries, which hitherto have been often withheld, from the expense of freight or the difficulty of finding conveyance."

#### LITERARY AND LEARNED.

##### THE ASSYRIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

SIR,—In a letter which I addressed to you, while in London on a short visit (see *Lit. Gaz.* 26th June), I mentioned some discoveries which I had made respecting the contents of the inscriptions at Khorsabad and Van. Since my return home, I have made further examination of these inscriptions; and some of the results at which I have arrived appear to me of so much importance, that I am unwilling to delay the announcement of them till the Societies meet in November.

In the first place, I have identified the king named in the Khorsabad inscriptions with one of the kings in Ptolemy's canon, and have thus ascertained the precise period at which these sculptures were executed. I must begin with remarking that the values of the characters which I use are for the most part those which I laid before the Royal Irish Academy on the 11th of January last, in a paper which has since been printed for publication in their Transactions, and of which copies, in anticipation of this publication, have been extensively circulated among

those interested in these pursuits. That this table of values requires to be rectified in some minor points I readily admit; but of its general correctness I entertain not the smallest doubt; and with respect to its applicability to the variety of the Babylonian character which appears at Khorsabad, it may suffice to say that, I have by the aid of it read in M. Botta's plates the names of Nineveh, Babylon, Media, Saparda, Zaranga, and Waut, or Wawat, a country mentioned in the hieroglyphic inscriptions. I make these remarks because the correspondent of a cotemporary journal, who dates from Mosul, has stated in a letter recently published, that "all that has yet been done is the making out of two or three letters by a comparison of proper names;" and that he "rather thinks that it has been assumed that the royal name on the Babylonian bricks is that of Nebuchadnezzar." In my paper already referred to, the values of 95 cursive characters are given, and of about 200 lapidary ones, and the name on the bricks is clearly proved to be that of Nebuchadnezzar, as, indeed, I stated it to be in the *Literary Gazette* above a year ago. The inscriptions on all the pavements at Khorsabad commence with seven characters corresponding to the Persepolitan characters in my table, numbered 52, 77, 22, 64 or 67, 75, 60, 64 or 67, or to the Babylonian lapidary characters numbered 182, 39, 1, 293 or 206, 53, 140, 293 or 206. The values given in my paper to these characters are as follow:—*Ta* used by abbreviation for *Tas*, "a house;" *rebe* "great," a non-phonetic initial (prefixed to names of men); *ni*; *re* or *le*; *ne*; *ni*, "king;" "the great house (or palace) of Nilen, king of." The next word begins with a character of which the value is not yet ascertained by me: indeed I have not yet identified it with any character in either of the lists; and, of course, I can as yet only conjecture the meaning of the word. It appeared to me strange that a name so unlike any recorded in history should be found as that of the builder of a palace like that of Khorsabad; and yet the values of the three phonographs of which it consisted appeared to me to admit of no question. It occurred to me this morning that, perhaps, the difficulty might be removed by supposing that some character in the name might, by abbreviation, represent a word as well as its initial letter. This is very commonly the case in these inscriptions. The first element in the name of Nebuchadnezzar is for the most part represented by a single character, N, used by abbreviation for the word Nebu, "a god;" in the third Persepolitan inscription the word "God" is always thus represented. In like manner the second element in the name of this king is not unfrequently reduced to its initial character, a K. I thought that a like abbreviation might occur in the Khorsabad name. In this name the first significant character was Ni; and this being a word of known meaning, "a king," could not well be an abbreviation for anything else. The last character was one of the most common forms of the letter N, and was, therefore, not likely to express more than this; but the intermediate character was a rare form of L or R, occurring chiefly in one remarkable word, Lada, in which it was initial. This word occurs on all the Babylonian bricks, and no less than six times in the great inscription at the India House. The *Tas-Lada* was one of the residences of Nebuchadnezzar; but its locality, whether at Khorsabad, Nimroud, or in the neighbourhood of Babylon, is as yet a problem. For this word, the character in question might, in strict conformity with the Babylonian system of writing, be used as an abbreviation, and the king's name might thus be read Ni-ladan; and that it ought to be so I could not doubt, when I recollected the Babylonian names, Ba-ladan preserved in the Bible, and Chyni-ladan in Ptolemy's canon. With the last of these names it immediately

struck me that the name under consideration must be identical. They differ only in the syllable chy or ku, which in the Median language signifies "a king," being prefixed to Ptolemy's name; and that addition may have originated in the mistake of the unknown writer whom Ptolemy follows. It is very doubtful whether a similar erroneous addition has not been made to the name Cyaxares. In the Persian historians we have at any rate a similar prefix in the names Kai-khoson and the like.

The king, with whom I have thus identified the one named in the Khorsabad inscriptions, was the last monarch of the second Assyrian empire. He reigned from 647 B.C. to 625, when Nineveh was taken by Astyages, or Cyaxares, the Mede, and the father of Nebuchadnezzar the Great. On this occasion he is said to have burned himself in his palace, after the example of Sardanapalus, who reigned at the end of the first Assyrian empire, about 200 years before this, when Nineveh was taken by Arbaces and Belesus.

I will at present say nothing of the king named on the Nimroud sculptures, except that I was in error, when I stated in my last letter that he was the same as the Ginuwaz, or Kinuz, of the Van inscriptions. I incline to think, not only that an abbreviation occurs in his name, but that the characters in it have not all been correctly valued.

Another discovery which I have to announce is of a different nature from this, and is of still greater importance. The characters in the Van inscriptions are clearly derived from the Babylonian ones; but I have ascertained that in the mode of using them there is a very material difference. While the generality of the Babylonian characters are used, like the Hebrew and other Semitic ones, to express consonants in which no particular vowels inhere, the Van characters present a complete syllabary, its vowels being all expressed either by separate characters or by syllabic signs, in which they inhere. The mode of reading the language of these inscriptions is consequently much more definite than in the case of any other species of cuneatic writing, with the exception of the first Persepolitan; and, what surprised me not a little, the language of the inscriptions agrees with that of the last-named inscriptions in being *Indo-Persianic*. Its resemblance to the Sanskrit is, indeed, in some respects, closer than that of the ancient Persian; though it is curious that some of its grammatical forms are more akin to the Greek. To all who are engaged in philological and ethnological pursuits it must be of the highest interest, as the oldest member—of the eastern branch at least—of this widely-diffused family of languages. That the Van inscriptions are older than those of Darius, can admit of no question; and I incline to think that they precede them by a very considerable period. They appear to me to be records of the very nation, which at a remote epoch overran the north of India, and introduced into it the language which was subsequently improved into the Sanskrit.

I trust that what I have said will suffice to induce persons who possess influence and authority to take active steps for procuring and publishing correct copies of all the inscriptions in this character. Those made by Schulz, and published in the *Journal Asiatique*, for 1840, are by no means free from error; and others are probably in existence, which, like that found by Mühlbach, were unknown to him.

I remain, &c.,

Killyleagh, Co. Down, Edw. Hincks.  
23rd Aug., 1847.

A letter from Constantinople states that Mr. Layard arrived at that city, and that the numerous interesting objects of antiquity, which he

has found in his excavations at Nimrod, are to be sent to England by way of Bassora. From the account of his investigations and researches, there seems to be no doubt that, according to his opinion, Nimrod is the famous ancient city of Nineveh.

#### BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

August 25th.—*Council Meeting*.—Several associates were elected, among whom were Lord Leigh, C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M. P., Charles Kemble, Esq., and Charles Kean, Esq.

Mr. W. Shaw communicated a discovery of Roman sepulchral urns in fields in the occupation of Mr. Wood, situated to the south of the town of Billericay, in Essex. The urns have been found from time to time during excavations for gravel, and digging for agricultural purposes. The burnt human bones enclosed in some of them, as well as appearances in the soil of charcoal and burnt earth, leave no doubt of their funeral character, while the extent of ground in which they have been found, and the extensive remains of fragments of other urns and vases, prove the burial-place to have been of considerable extent. It was remarked that this was the first discovery of Roman remains upon record in this part of Essex, and that it may probably lead to the disclosure of the foundations of the dwellings which doubtless occupied the site of the present town, and which are indicated by fragments of Roman tiles recently noticed in its vicinity, at a considerable distance from the fields in which the remains exhibited by Mr. Shaw were found. Some of the urns are of elegant pattern, and there are several of the pattern termed Samian. They are in the possession of Mr. Wood, whose good taste in preserving these interesting objects of ancient art cannot be too highly commended.

The Rev. Beale Post communicated a letter he had received from the Marquis de Lagoy relative to a unique British coin, recently published by him in the proceedings of the Association. This coin reads on the obverse, AMMINVS, and the Marquis attributes it to the son of Cunobelin, named Adminius, by Suetonius, observing that the change of *ad* to *am* is not unknown in the Latin language. We have thus, then, Mr. Post remarked, great reason to suppose we have another British prince added to the numismatic series.

Mr. Wake Smart exhibited a beautiful enamelled Roman fibula, in the possession of Mr. Gill, of Wellingborough, and discovered on the site of the Roman station near that town.

Mr. J. Adey Repton, presented drawings of a painting discovered behind the pulpit in Springfield church, Essex.

Mr. Roach Smith laid upon the table an elaborate paper he had just received from Mr. B. Gibson, the sculptor, of Rome. It is on the interesting monument now in the British Museum, discovered in Lycia by Sir Charles Fellows, who has afforded Mr. Gibson desirable information; together with tracings of drawings made from the marble basso-relievo, statues, pediment, &c. Mr. W. Lloyd, who has written on these Zanthian marbles, calls the female statues Nereids. Mr. Gibson takes a novel view of the subject altogether.

Professor Carrara, of Spelatro, communicated, through Sir Gardner Wilkinson, an account of the researches made under his direction, by order of the Austrian government at Salona, during the months of January and February of the present year, with the object of ascertaining the extent and remains of the Roman city. This report was of some length, and written in Italian; but Mr. Wright observed, he had glanced through it, and that it related chiefly to excavation along the line of the city wall. Inscriptions and sculptures are among the valu-

able discoveries made by the Professor, who, at the motion of Mr. Wright, was elected an honorary foreign member of the British Archaeological Association.

Some inscribed Greek inscriptions from Boodroom, the ancient Halicarnassus, were communicated to the Council through Dr. John Forbes.

Mr. Planché exhibited a leather bottle for carrying wine or spirits, made in the form of a pistol. It is of the 16th century. It is stated to have been found at St. Ann's Well, near Nottingham, and has been rather absurdly described as Robin Hood's "pocket pistol;" and a date upon it has been tortured to accord with the notion of its being as old as the supposed age of the outlaw. Sir Walter Scott, who was consulted about it by Mr. Rayner, the present owner, wrote a very cautiously worded letter in reply, which shows only that he did not know what to make of it.

Mr. Charles Kean exhibited a remarkable carved stick, forming one of those curious articles called clog almanacs. It is of recent make, as it bears a date of the end of the last century.

Mr. Stubbs, of Boulogne, forwarded a presumed new variety of the beautiful gold coin of Queen Mary called the *rial*. It was however pronounced to be one of the forgeries executed in London, a few years ago, by a person named Emery.

A communication was made to the Council by the Royal Shakspearean Club, of Stratford-upon-Avon, enclosing the following minute:

"At a meeting of the Royal Shakspearean Club Birth-place Committee, held at the Town Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon, July 26th, 1847,

"The Chairman reported that, in pursuance of the resolution of the Committee passed on the 22nd instant, he, with other members of the Club, met the members of the British Archaeological Association at the Town Hall, who, upon hearing the proceedings of the Club, passed the following resolution:—That this Association fully enters into the views of the Royal Shakspearean Club, and will use every endeavour to carry them into effect."

"Resolved, that the best thanks of this Committee are due to the Association for their kind co-operation and support."

#### THE CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,

With four bishop-patrons, viz., Bangor, Llandaff, St. David's, and St. Asaph; and under the presidency of Sir S. R. Glynn, the Lord-lieutenant of Flintshire, and a goodly array of other supporters, is about to hold its first annual meeting at Aberystwyth during the second week of September. This Association (as we have formerly mentioned) has been formed in order to examine, preserve, and illustrate all ancient monuments and remains of the history, manners, customs, and arts of Wales and its Marches. Papers are announced to be in preparation on the following subjects:—The Local Antiquities of Aberystwyth; the Roman Remains in Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; the History and Architecture of Strata Florida Abbey; and the State of the Druidic Religion in Britain during the residence of the Romans.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### BUSTS OF JENNY LIND, AND HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

The public who have seen Mdlle. Lind on the stage, and the more fortunate few who have met with her in private life, are aware that no likeness of her, at all approaching to truth, has been published in any form—engraving, bust,

statuette, medallion, lithograph, pocket-handkerchief, or picture. Her features have not been expressed by art, so as to satisfy the general desire to possess a resemblance of one so gifted by nature, so cultivated by enthusiastic application, and so highly estimable in every relation of life: at once so full of genius, so simple, and so good. We have, therefore, great pleasure in stating, that she has sat for her bust, to Mr. Joseph Durham, the young sculptor, whose "Mirth" from the Royal Academy, now among the Art Union prizes in the Suffolk-Street gallery, will sufficiently testify to his taste, skill, and feeling; and that he has succeeded to admiration in modelling a striking and most characteristic likeness of the original. He has caught the animated and sweet expression of her countenance which has captivated the applause of thousands, and tens of thousands: and in this he is the more happy, because it is in these looks that the fair songstress, if we may so say, idealizes herself, and leaves the artist little to do but to copy what he sees. It is different when he has to elevate his subject, and, in order to make it high art, invent an ideal which does not belong to it. Here the natural was enough for the artistical; and those who have witnessed those aspects on the stage which appeared almost angelic, have only to congratulate the sculptor on entering entirely into their spirit and spirituality, and rendering them faithfully in everlasting marble. The rest of the bust is beautifully executed: a modest convolvulus in the bosom, being the only ornament of One as gracefully developed herself, and, truly, when "unadorned, adorned the most." We believe that Mdlle. Lind never sat to any sculptor before, and at any rate we rejoice that the first accurate representation of her has been reserved for English talent.

And the companion bust—the fittest the world could produce—Herr Andersen—has also been confided to the same fortunate hands, and, we are right glad to add, has been executed with equal felicity. It is the famed and popular Danish Poet to the very life. Every trace of his remarkable head is rendered as if a spell had turned it into stone. It is one of the finest busts we ever saw; and will keep the memory of this most amiable and distinguished individual fresh in the minds of the many of high rank and literary eminence who seized the opportunity of his English visit, to make themselves acquainted with another bright example of northern genius and sterling worth. It has gratified us that Herr Andersen has been honoured (as we mentioned in the *Literary Gazette*, a fortnight ago), with invitations to Osborne House and Loch Laggan; to the latter of which he proposed to proceed from Edinburgh, having enjoyed with romantic ardour (as he writes to us) "the town of Walter Scott, and the mountains of Burns," in beautiful weather, and amid the cheering hospitalities of Scotland. Herr Andersen only passes hastily through London, on his return, being engaged to be at Leipsic on the 1st of next month.

We hope Mr. Durham will take an early occasion to show these, his interesting works, to the public; and sure we are that their merits will secure an ample share of royal, noble, and popular patronage. Speaking Busts (if we may use the common phrase) of Jenny Lind and H. C. Andersen, the incomparable Swedish melodist and the delightful Danish poet, are embellishments of the most congenial kind, wherever intellectual pre-eminence is prized, and those rare gifts of nature which lead to the immortality of genius, are deemed deserving of having their human lineaments preserved in memory of the delight and benefit which mankind enjoy from their exercise, whether in the exquisite sensations of music, or the more lasting treasures of song.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

##### FRANCE.

Paris, 24th Aug. 1847.

[Our esteemed correspondent has, this week, confined his communication to the details of the terrible tragedy that has paralysed the mind of France. He could do nought else. Horror at the deed, commiseration for the "Notre Dame de Praslin," and sympathy for the orphans and the bereaved old Marshal, are the ruling thoughts, feelings, and words of the week. Suicide is now added to the crime! The Press has teemed with particulars: we therefore merely subjoin the concluding commentary of our Paris letter.]

"I cannot well describe to you the general consternation which has followed upon the discovery of this fearful crime. It seemed as if the whole population bent under the responsibility of the shame which will tarnish the finest names the country can boast. Already, on the occasion of the trial of d'Equerville, people inquired with anxiety what would be thought of us by foreign nations at seeing what men the government calls to its aid, and how our modern gentlemen understand the code of chivalry. Now, in presence of such enormities revealed in quick succession, they begin to dread lest national repute should suffer materially from the reaction caused by these crimes committed in the highest circles of French society. A swindler amongst the king's officers d'ordonnance, a shuffler and a corrupt man amongst our Ministers, a murderer amongst the Peers of the realm, and all this in less than three months! What mean these signs of the times?"

#### SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

##### SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.

SUNDAY parties have begun to stir about in London, towards aiding the object so properly and well begun by the Royal Shakspeare Club at Stratford upon Avon, publicly joined by the British Archaeological Association, from Warwick, during its congress there, (see *Literary Gazette* of 31st July, No. 1593,) and thence not only stimulated to more general exertion, but materially assisted by that body, and its leading members who came forward on the occasion. The result, as far as had been ascertained about ten days ago, was a subscription of about £1,200, (as approximately particularized in this journal), and the purchase out of that sum of a portion of the Henley-street property, at the cost of £820. A few members of the Stratford sub-committee had themselves contributed ninety guineas, and the town and country had been addressed to co-operate in the cause; besides the issue of many thousand circulars throughout the kingdom. In London, not more than £200 had been as yet subscribed. So stood matters when an advertisement, in the name of Mr. Rodd, the publisher of the London Shakspeare Society, called a meeting at the Thatched-house, for Thursday. Mr. George Jones got together a numerous meeting at the Hanover-square rooms; and a small meeting, of about fifteen or sixteen individuals, mostly connected, in various ways, with Shaksperian literature, and including Dr. Thomson, and Mr. Bracebridge, the president and secretary of the Stratford committee, was held on Monday, in Abingdon-street, in the vicinage of that slight monument in Westminster Abbey, which,

"Like the baseless fabric of a vision"

is all that tells of Shakspeare, in the richest and greatest city on the face of the great globe itself.

Here Mr. J. P. Collier, explained his motives for having caused the advertisement above

\* The Duc de Praslin was allied to between thirty and forty families of the higher nobility of France, and enjoyed a fortune of 500,000 francs, £20,000 a-year.

alluded to, to be issued; and a long discussion ensued, in which fears were expressed that separate proceedings might seem to imply a want of union, and thus beget a confusion injurious to the purpose which all held in view; in short, that too many cooks might spoil the broth: but it was ultimately voted by a majority to convene and conduct the meeting of Thursday, in such a manner as to show that this was not the case; but, on the contrary, that it was the earnest desire of every one concerned, to act zealously together in the common cause. Some difficulties, it appeared, stood in the way of having so full a meeting at the Thatched House as could be wished, it being out of the power of the gentlemen who had taken the initiative at Stratford, to attend upon that day; but the danger of failure through postponement seemed, to the majority, to be more urgent, and thus, the original day stood fixed for the public meeting, though unfortunately deprived of this important co-operation, and unlikely to be attended by such personages as Lords Ellesmere, Morpeth, Clarendon, Howe, Mr. Macaulay, &c., from whom, indeed, the anticipated apologies were read at the meeting. Mr. Collier was called to the chair, and resolutions were moved by Professor T. Taylor, C. Kemble, C. Knight, P. Cunningham, Thoms, Hervey, Amyot, (Chairman at the Abingdon Street meeting,) and Bernard; and carried without dissent. Mr. Bracebridge detailed the progress of the proceedings at Stratford; a list of the principal subscriptions was read; all that had been already done was approved; and the chief authorities of towns, and the periodical press, especially in the provinces, were invoked to call meetings, and lend their best aid to this national effort, to avert an everlasting national stain.

**Health of Towns.**—The chloride of zinc and a solution of the nitrate of lead, are severally recommended as most efficacious agents for disinfecting the atmosphere of fetid smells and noxious vapours. Sir W. Burnett and M. Ledoyen have vouched for these qualities, and scientific experiments are stated to confirm their claims. This is a step gained in the path of sanitary reform, and a meeting held yesterday evening to promote Mr. Walker's inexorable crusade against the loathsome burial of thousands within the walls of churches and the most populous places of the crowded metropolis, will, we trust, (though too late for us to notice this week) have accomplished another step in an equally desirable direction. There is a doubt expressed whether the extinction of the foul odour will also destroy the proximate cause of infection? In either case, might it not be an excellent plan to devise a Public Company, in connection with the scavenging of London, to supply houses, at a small rate, with chloride of lime, chloride of zinc, solution of nitrate of lead, or any other effectual chemical means to purify their dwellings from time to time, and sweeten the common air we all of us breathe? Whilst on this subject we may advert to another unhealthy nuisance which has far too long been endured in London. We allude to the non-consumption of smoke, and the consequent loading of our lungs with soot and blacks, whenever we have thick weather, with every breath we draw. Look at Sir H. Meux's brewery, at the bottom of Tottenham Court Road, and see proof of the ready and constant prevention of this evil. Here is a steam-engine of 100 horse-power, and for years, not a particle of smoke has issued from the chimneys. The passers-by may snuff up the agreeable effluvia of malt and hops; but there is nothing to offend the nostril nor injure the respiratory organs. What is accomplished in one case might be done in all. And why is it not?

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

THOUGHTS AT THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE, JUNE, 1847.

Spirits, who haunt these woods,  
And visit these ruins dwell,  
Blest home, where erst religion reared  
Her calm and holy cell,

Flee not this deserted ground,  
For many a charm still breathes around!

The scattered cloisters yet  
Recall the thoughts from earth!  
The towering, warlike castle gives  
To darker visions birth!  
While the rich wood, the flower-strewn hill,  
The rushing stream, are Nature's still!

But graceful fabrics rise  
Where once dark forests frowned,  
And iron lines, ruled rigidly,  
Deface the daisied mound!  
While the steam monster's flying train  
Pants o'er the fire-breathed plain.

Vain labour! transient boast!  
Time scoffs at man's brief power!  
Points to the abbey's prostrate strength—  
Points to the mouldering tower:  
But smiles o'er nature's ceaseless rills,  
Her patriarch oaks—her ancient hills!

Deep lies beneath the sod,  
The mired abbot's tomb;  
Unknown, unsought, unanctified,  
It shares the common doom:  
And grazing flocks, and wanton tread,  
Profane the dwellings of the dead.

Shattered yon castled hold,  
Where captive monarchs lay;  
Through the dank dungeons' gloomy depths,  
The sportive sunbeams play!  
And high the wall-flower waves its head,  
Where England's royal banners spread!

Bright waters! mighty hills!  
Ye saw creation's birth:  
Ye are God's works—ye perish not  
Like the frail aims of earth!  
Even these strong-holds of Mammon must  
Yield in their turn, and sink to dust!

Another race shall see  
Nature resume her sway,  
Trail her dark ivy o'er these domes,  
With wild-briars choke the way:  
And here, by Swale's romantic side,  
Muse, 'mid the wreck, o'er perished pride!

A.

## THE DRAMA.

*Her Majesty's Theatre* closed its brilliant season on Saturday with a final bumper house, and the Nightingale was as fresh and charming as when she opened her delicious song in spring. We may say of the public that increase of appetite has grown with what it fed on. Thanks to the exertions of Mr. Lumley, the whole season has been a series of triumphs.

*Covent Garden* also concluded on Saturday, but has given, judiciously and successfully, two nights since at playhouse prices, to be more accessible to the general public. On each occasion the theatre has overflowed. Grisi has appeared in full song, and Alboni has confirmed all our auguries of becoming one of the most popular singers ever heard in England.

*Sadler's Wells*, under Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood, re-opened on Monday with *Cymbeline*. During the recess, the house has been tastefully and elegantly embellished, and added much to the effect of the admirable "mounting" of the play, which would have done honour to any stage where Shakspeare was represented. The general cast of the parts was very satisfactory, and the readings correct. Miss Addison made a charming *Imogen*, and Phelps, Bennett, and Marston deserved every praise for their spirited delineations of *Posthumus*, *Leonatus*, *Belisarius*, and *Iachimo*. The whole of the rest ought to share in the eulogy, but especially Mr. Hoskins, who made a great deal of a commonly unimportant character.

At the *Surry*, the Keeleys are starring it.

At the *Adelphi* the tide of attraction flows on without diminution.

At *Asley's* the gorgeous spectacle, the Prince of Cyprus, and the close of other theatres

tend to fill the seats with good company every night of the week. An entertainment after the manner of Professor Risley and his children, by Signr. Ricardo and his children, is extremely curious in its inventions and performance, and is always received with very great applause.

## VARIETIES.

**Candidates for the Degree of Associate of the Royal Academy.**—The following gentlemen entered their names in the book of the Royal Academy as candidates for its honours. Among them are some we never heard of before; while others, well known and esteemed, we miss from the list. PAINTERS—William Linton, John Dearman, John Lucas, Edward J. Niemann, George Harvey, John Rider, George Lance, Richard Ansdell, John Philip, J. D. Harding, Eden Upton Eddis, Alfred Vickers, James Henry Nixon, John Zephaniah Bell, Henry W. Phillips, Frederic Newenham, Frank Williams, Augustus Leopold Egg, William Essex (enamel), E. V. Rippingdale, Samuel West, Thomas Mogford, J. Goddard, W. D. Kennedy, Henry Barnard Chalton, Frederic Goodall, Edward William Cooke, Henry Bright, George Richmond, Richard Rothwell, Robert Thorburn, Alexander Fraser, Frederic R. Pickersgill, William Simson, Samuel Hallé, Henry Pickersgill, jun., Alexander Johnston, Thomas Ellerby, R. S. Lauder, Henri Philippe Heide-mans, F. H. Henshaw, Thomas Henry Illidge, John Wood, Marshall Claxton, John Calcott Horsley, Frank Stone, and N. J. Crowley. SCULPTORS—John Bell, William Behnes, Edmund Cotterill, William Graham, Henry Weekes, Thomas Earle, Frederic Thrupp, Christopher Moore, M. L. Watson, Edward B. Stephens, John Ternouth, Charles Augustus Rivers, and Edward Davis. ARCHITECTS—Sydney Smirke, Thomas Henry Wyatt, George Gilbert Scott, and J. J. Scoles.—*Art Union Journal*.

**Annesley.**—The interest attached to this touching poem, reviewed in last *Literary Gazette*, will not be diminished, especially in the literary world, when we state, from information since communicated to us, that the Young Authoress is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Drury, of Harrow; and thus belonging to a highly-gifted family, it is the more interesting to find her the inheritor of so much of their superior talent.

**Shakspeare's House.**—We have heard of a truly patriotic individual who, if other efforts fail, is not disposed to permit this national memorial to be desecrated or lost to the country. We have reasons for not saying more at present. It is much to be regretted, that the meeting on Thursday was so thinly attended, the earliest movers not there, and no person of eminent family or literary rank present. Surely the name of Shakspeare, if appropriately and judiciously used, ought, under any circumstances, to conjure up an assemblage of the highest order, crowding to pay tribute to his memory, and prove their devotedness to the greatest bard the world ever saw—the immortal glory of England.

**Wonders of Ether!**—The *Times* of Thursday describes the case of a young lady who had seven teeth extracted whilst under the influence of ether; and who, "upon her recovery, expressed herself perfectly unconscious of having suffered any pain!"

**Music.**—We are informed that the wife of the celebrated Dr. Spohr is about to translate into German Mr. French Flower's published *Essay on the Construction of Fugue*. No greater proof could be given of the good opinion Dr. Spohr entertains of this work, and no higher compliment could be paid to its author, especially as his is the only English theoretical work on music thought deserving of translation into German.

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**Enlargement of the British Museum.**—The houses which occupy the ground in Great Russell-street, on which the new east wing of the Museum is to be erected, were on Tuesday delivered over to the Trustees; so that all may now be cleared away to Montague-street.

**Steam Whistles and Signals.**—Mr. Doull has invented an apparatus to produce by means of compressed air, or by connection with a steam-boiler, a scale or gamut of whistle shrieks; and he proposes to found a code of signals upon continuity or varieties of tone. A concert of steam-whistles would be a startling novelty for next season.

## LITERARY NOVELTIES.

### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The Shilling Book, by Robt. Golding, 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.—*Barry's* Leading Library, 3d edit. 12mo. cloth, 4s. 6d.—*Newton's* Alphabet of Emblems, 2d edit. 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.—*Memoirs and Remains of the late Rev. H. W. Starr*, 1p. 5s. 6d.—*Practice of Joint Stock Companies*, by Geo. Taylor, 14s.—*The Prophet of Galilee*, a Poem, post 8vo. 6s.—*Historical Tales*, by C. Schmid, 18mo. cloth, 3s.—*Young Authors*, by Rose Ellen Hendricks, 3 vols, post 8vo. 21s.—*The Life and Letters of the Rev. George Matheson*, M.A., by the Rev. J. Armstrong, B.A., 12mo. cloth, 15s.—*The Knowledge and Restoration of Old Paintings*, by H. F. Fielding, Esq., 12mo. cloth, 4s.—*Zenon*, an Historical Narrative of the Early Days of Christianity, by the Rev. R. Cobbold, 3 vols: 2d edit. 8vo. 21s.—*Trenchon*, on Miracles, new edit. 8vo. bds. 12s.—*Edwards' Composition*, 12mo. cloth, 2s.—*Callcott's* (Lady) Bracken Burners, new edit. 12mo. bds. 1s. 6d.—*Fortune's China*, 3d edit. 8vo. cloth, 15s.—*Questions for Examination*, on Tytler's Elements of Modern History, by Rev. C. Lenny, 8vo. 2s. 6d.—*Speed's* Cattle Measurer, 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.—*Dictionary of Flowers*, 8vo. 2s. 6d.—*Hogg's* Instructions, vol. 5, 4s. 6d.—*Parlor Library*, vol. 7, 1s.—*Illustrations of Instinct*, by Jonathan Couch, post 8vo. 8s. 6d.—*A Missionary Poem*, by Rev. George Sandford, 12mo. 3s. 6d.—*Cape's Primitive Truth*, 8vo. 4s. 6d.—*The Portraiture of a Christian Lady*, 12mo. cloth, 4s.—*Romanism as it exists in Rome*, by Hon. J. W. Percy, 12mo. 5s.—*Life of F. S. Shelley*, by Thomas Medwin, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.—*Manning's* Sermons, vol. 3, 2d edit. 8vo. 10s 6d.—*Cobb's* Domestic Bible, vol. 1. 4to. cloth, 12s.—*Grimshoe's* Copper, vol. 5, 3s.—*A Voice From the North*, by Stafford Reade, post 8vo. 5s.—*Jones*, on Trinity, new edit. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.—*James' (Angel)* Earnest Ministry, 2d edit. 12mo. 4s.—*Historical Tales of Illustrious British Climates*, by Agnes Strickland, 18mo. 2s. 6d. gilt, 3s.

### DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

(This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.)

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**F. J. DENT'S MANUFACTURE** of WATCHES AND CLOCKS is protected by three separate Patents. Ladies' elegant gold Watches, with gold dials, and jewelled in four holes. Eight Guineas; Gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials. Ten Guineas; Youth's Silver Watches, Four Guineas; substantial and accurately-going Silver Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, six Guineas.  
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The Disinfectant Soap, being at a moderate price, is available for all classes; and is used with great success in purifying linen after infectious diseases; indeed, the use of it may, in many cases of typhus, and other contagions, be considered a beneficial antidote.

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Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., 7 No. 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, where Prospectuses, &c. may be had.

## TO VISITORS TO THE CONTINENT;

and to ARTISTS.—Messrs. J. and R. McCracken, Foreign Agents, and Agents to the Royal Academy, No. 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Artists, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c. from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Customs House, &c.; and that they undertake the Shipment of Effects to all parts of the world.

Orders of their Correspondents abroad, and every information, may be had on application at their Office, as above. Also in Paris, M. M. Chenu, No. 28, Rue Croix des Petits Champs (established upwards of 50 years), Packer and Custom House Agent to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.

## PATENT TALBOTYPE; or SUN PICTURE

ROOMS, 122, REGENT-STREET. NICOLAAS HENNEMAN begs to inform the Nobility and Public he has opened an ESTABLISHMENT in Regent-street, for the further development of this beautiful art. An interesting collection of views from nature, taken in various parts of the world, are now offered for inspection, exhibiting at once the value of the process. Portraits taken daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. Every requisite in Camera and Chemicals of the most approved kind may be had at the Establishment. N.B. Instructions, and all information relative to the Talbotype Process, can only be had from NICOLAAS HENNEMAN.

## SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—At a General

Meeting of persons interested in the preservation of Shakespeare's house, held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on Thursday the 20th inst., J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That the house in Henley-street, Stratford-upon-Avon—traditionally reputed to have been that in which Shakespeare was born, and, doubtless, that in which he spent a considerable portion of his youth—having been advertised for sale by public auction, it is highly expedient that a subscription should be raised for the purchase of it, to save it from removal or demolition, and to preserve it as a national monument; and that, as the sale of the property is fixed for the 16th of September, it is most desirable that subscriptions be forwarded as speedily as possible.

2. That it appears to this meeting, that the Royal Shakespearean Club of Stratford have acted judiciously, in employing a large amount of the funds already collected under their auspices, for the purchase of a separate portion of the Henley-street property, which really forms an integral part of the house in which Shakespeare is held to have been born; and that, proceeding upon the same principle, it is expedient to urge the extension of the subscription to the utmost limits which the public sympathy may determine, not for the exclusive purpose of securing the remainder of this interesting property, but for connecting with that more immediate object the further expression, in some adequate mode, of the reverence which those "who speak the tongue which Shakespeare spoke" must especially feel towards his memory.

3. That in order to aid the laudable exertions of the Royal Shakespearean Club of Stratford-upon-Avon in obtaining this object, a metropolitan committee be now formed, consisting of the following members, with power to add to the number. (The names of the committee will be published in a few days.)

4. That the Lord Mayor of the City of London and other corporate authorities in the cities and towns of the United Kingdom be earnestly solicited, without delay, to convene meetings of their fellow-townsmen for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration, and of raising subscriptions, to be added to the fund devoted to the object in view.

5. That the proprietors and editors of the provincial newspapers be respectfully invited to lend their able and powerful assistance in this undertaking, not only by strongly recommending it to their readers, but by allowing subscriptions to be paid in at their different offices.

6. That the best thanks of this meeting are due to the Royal Shakespearean Club of Stratford-upon-Avon, for the unwearied exertions it has made in originating and promoting the objects sought for by this meeting.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

Subscriptions will be received by Peter Cunningham, Esq., Treasurer to the Shakespeare Society, Audit-office, Somerset-house; by Mr. Liddell, Agent to the Shakespeare Society, 3, Great New-street, Leicester-square; by the Union Bank of London, Charing-cross; and the bankers who have consented to receive subscriptions for the Royal Shakespearean Club.

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